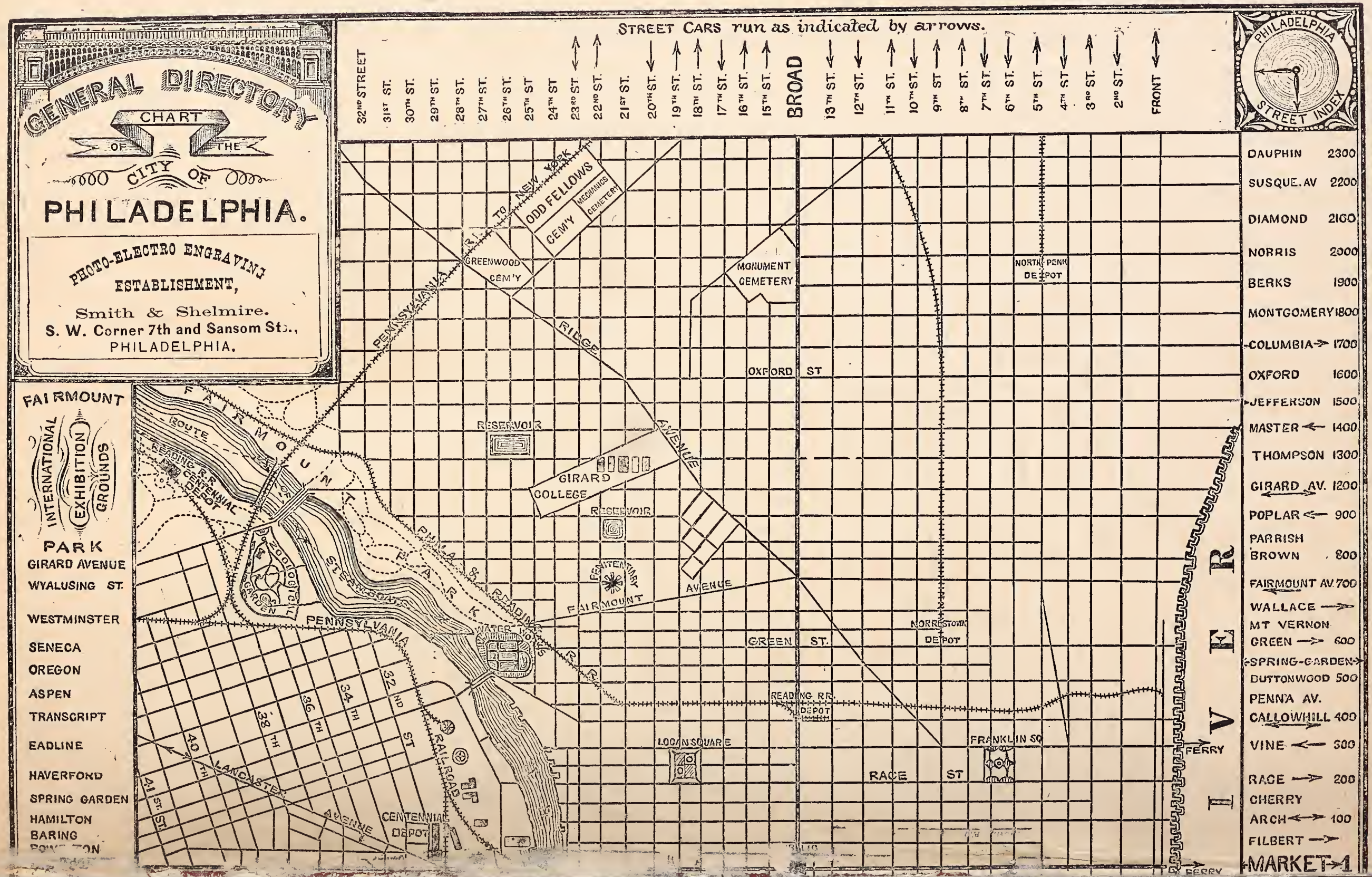
1776—1876

WHAT IS THE CENTENNIAL AND HOW TO SEE IT.

PRICE 50 CENTS.


GENERAL DIRECTORY
CHART OF THE CITY OF
PHILADELPHIA.
PHOTO-ELECTRO ENGRAVING ESTABLISHMENT,
Smith & Shelmire.
S. W. Corner 7th and Sansom Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
STREET CARS run as indicated by arrows.
32ND STREET
31ST ST.
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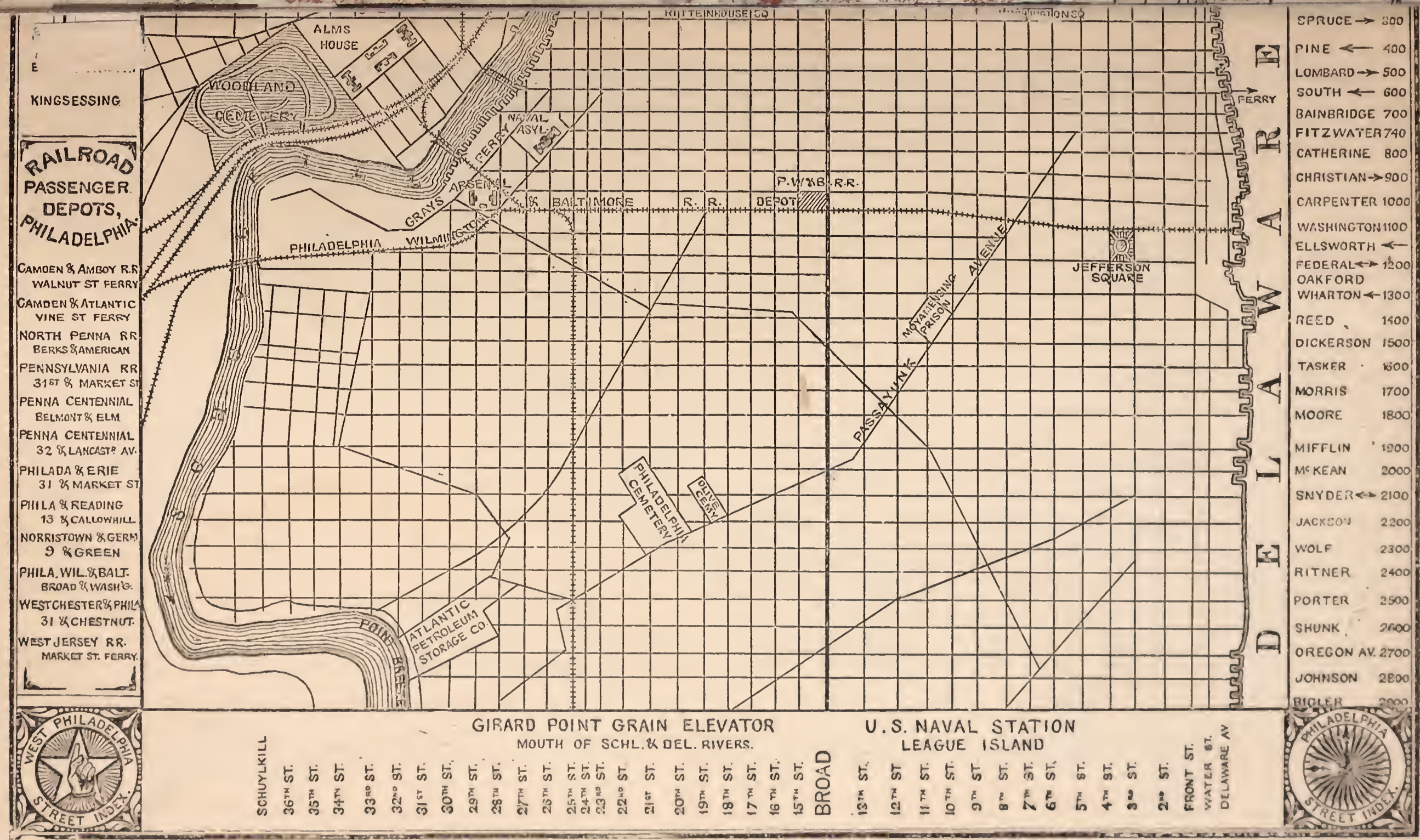
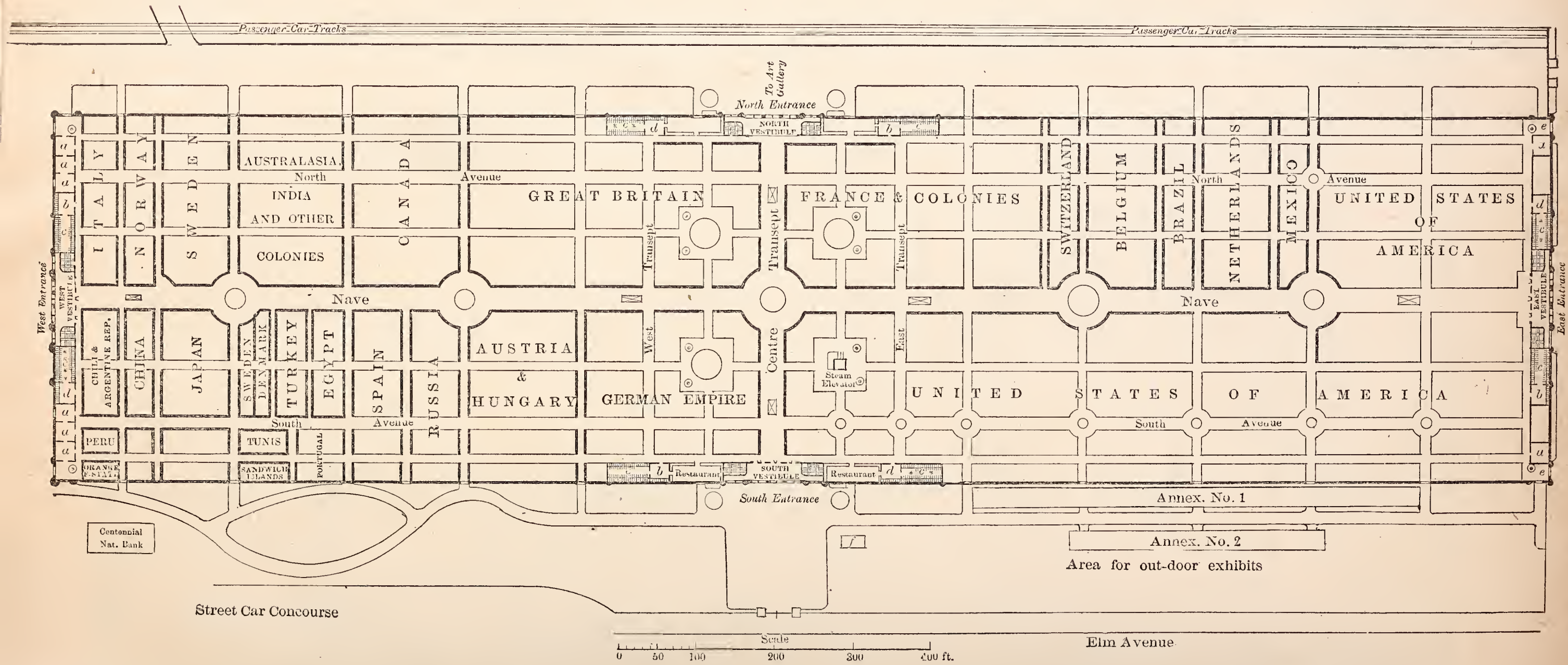
FRONT
PHILADELPHIA STREET INDEX
DAUPHIN 2300
SUSQUE. AV 2200
DIAMOND 2100
NORRIS 2000
BERKS 1900
MONTGOMERY 1800
COLUMBIA 1700
OXFORD 1600
JEFFERSON 1500
MASTER 1400
THOMPSON 1300
GIRARD AV. 1200
POPLAR 900
PARRISH
BROWN 800
FAIRMOUNT AV. 700
WALLACE
MT VERNON
GREEN 600
SPRING-GARDEN
DUTTONWOOD 500
PENNA AV.
CALLOWHILL 400
VINE 300
RACE 200
CHERRY
ARCH 100
FILBERT
MARKET 1
FAIRMOUNT
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION GROUNDS
PARK
GIRARD AVENUE
WYALUSING ST.
WESTMINSTER
SENECA
OREGON
ASPEN
TRANSCRIPT
EADLINE
HAVERFORD
SPRING GARDEN
HAMILTON
BARING
POINT TON
PENNSYLVANIA R.R. TO NEW YORK
ODD FELLOWS CEM'Y
MECHANICS CEMETERY
GREENWOOD CEM'Y
MONUMENT CEMETERY
NORTH PENN DEPOT
RIDGE
OXFORD ST
RESERVOIR
GIRARD COLLEGE
AVENUE
FAIRMOUNT
PARK
ROUTE
READING R.R. CENTENNIAL DEPOT
ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN
STEAMBOATS
PHILA. & READING R.R.
PENITENTIARY
WATER WORKS
PENNSYLVANIA
GREEN ST.
NORRISTOWN DEPOT
READING R.R. DEPOT
LOGAN SQUARE
FRANKLIN SQ
RACE ST
FERRY
RIVER
32ND ST
34TH
36TH
38TH
40TH
41ST ST
LANCASTER AVENUE
CENTENNIAL DEPOT
RAILROAD
ALMS HOUSE
RITTENHOUSE SQ
LAFAYETTE SQ
SPRUCE 300
PINE 400
LOMBARD 800



Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1876 by S. Crawford Smith in the office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.


Passenger-Car-Tracks
Passenger-Car-Tracks
To Art Gallery
North Entrance
NORTH VESTIBULE
AUSTRALASIA.
INDIA AND OTHER COLONIES
CANADA
GREAT BRITAIN
FRANCE & COLONIES
SWITZERLAND
BELGIUM
BRAZIL
NETHERLANDS
MEXICO
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ITALY
NORWAY
SWEDEN
CHILI & ARGENTINE REP.
CHINA
JAPAN
SWEDEN DENMARK
TURKEY
EGYPT
SPAIN
RUSSIA
AUSTRIA & HUNGARY
GERMAN EMPIRE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PERU
TUNIS
PORTUGAL
ORANGE F. STATE
SANDWICH ISLANDS
North Avenue
Nave
South Avenue
Transept
West
Centre
East
Steam Elevator
Restaurant
SOUTH VESTIBULE
South Entrance
West Entrance
WEST VESTIBULE
East Entrance
EAST VESTIBULE
Annex. No. 1
Annex. No. 2
Area for out-door exhibits
Centennial Nat. Bank
Street Car Concourse
Elm Avenue
Scale
0 50 100 200 300 400 ft.

1776.

WHAT IS THE CENTENNIAL, AND HOW TO SEE IT.

1876.

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1876, by

THOMAS S. DANDO,

in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington, D. C.

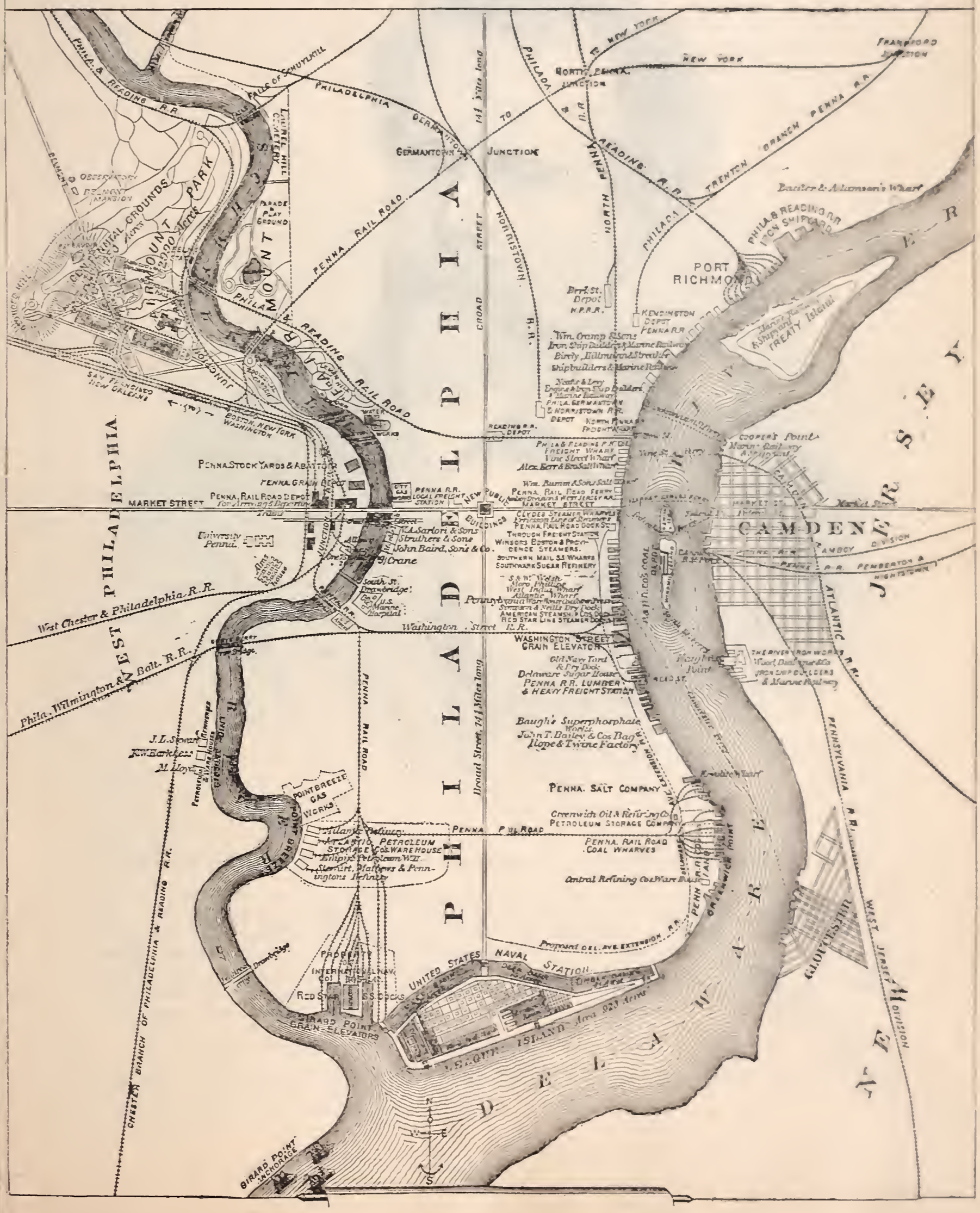
WHEN, IN
the course of human
events, it becomes necessary for one
people to dissolve the politi
cal band s which have con
nected th em with another
and to as sume a mong th
e powers of the e arth the
separate and equ al station
to which the laws of natur
e and of nature's God enti
tle them, a decent r espect to
the opinions of mankind requires that
they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.—We
hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are en
dowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and
THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS.—THAT TO SECURE THESE RIGHTS, GOVERNMENTS
are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent
OF THE GOVERNED.—THAT WHENEVER ANY FORM OF GOVERNMENT BECOMES
PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT ALL THE LAND TO ALL
DESTRUCTIVE OF THESE ENDS, IT IS THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO ALTER OR
to abolish it, and to institute a new Government, laying its foundation on
such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their
SAFETY AND HAPPINESS.—PRUDENCE, INDEED, WILL DICTATE THAT GOVERN
ments long established, should not be changed for light and transient
CAUSES; AND, ACCORDINGLY, ALL EXPERIENCE HATH SHOWN, THAT MANKIND ARE
BY ORDER OF THE ASSEMBLY OF THE PROVINCE OF PENNS
MORE DISPOSED TO SUFFER, WHILE EVILS ARE SUFFERABLE, THAN TO RIGHT THEM
selves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a
long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce
them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and
to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies
and such is now the necessity which con **PHILADA** strains them to alter their former systems
of Government. The history of the pre sent king of Great Britain is a history of
repeated injuries and usurpations, all hav ing, in direct object, the establishment of an
absolute tyranny over these States. To pro **MDCCLIII** ve this, let facts be submitted to a candid
world.—He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.—He has
forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their
operation till his assent should be obtained; and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend
to them.—He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those
people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature; a right inestimable to them, and for
midable to tyrants only.—He has cal led together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and dis
tant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his
measures.—He has dissolved Represen tative Houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions
on the rights of the people.—He has refu sed for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected
whereby the legislative powers, incapa ble of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their ex
ercise; the state remaining in the mean time exposed to all the danger of invasion from without, and convulsions
within.—He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose, obstructing the laws for
naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions
of new appropriations of lands.—He has o bstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for esta
blishing judiciary powers.—He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the
amount and payment of their salaries.—He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers
to harass our people, and eat out their sub stance.—He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without
the consent of our Legislature.—He has affe cted to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power
He has combined, with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws
giving his assent to their Acts of pretended Leg islation.—For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us.—For protect
ing them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States
For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world. For imposing taxes on us without our consent.—For depriving us, in many
cases, of the benefits of trial by jury.—For transport ing us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences.—For abolishing the free
system of English Laws in a neighboring Prov ince establishing therein an arbitrary Government, and enlarging its boundaries, so
as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies.—For taking away
our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the powers of our Governments.—For suspending our
own Logislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.—He has abdicated Govern
ment here, by declaring us out of his protection, and wag ing war against us.—He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our
towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.—He, is at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of
death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circums tances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and
totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.—He has cons trained our fellow-citizens taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their
Country, to become the executioners of their friends and bret hren, or to fall themselves by their hands.—He has excited domestic insurrections
amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undis
tinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.—In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; our
repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury.—A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit
to be the ruler of a free people.—Nor have we been wanting in atten tion to our British brethren.—We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts made
by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here
We have appealed to their native justice and magna nimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kin
dred, to disavow those usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence.—They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and con
sanguinity.—We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denoun ces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace
friends.—We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of Ameri ca, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the recti
TUDE OF OUR INTENTIONS, DO, IN THE NAME, AND BY THE A UTHORITY OF THE GOOD PEOPLE OF THESE COLONIES, SOLEMNLY PUBLISH
and declare, that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States; that they are absolved from
all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between th em and the State of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as Free and
Independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other Acts and things which Independent States
may of rig ht do. And for the sup port of this De claration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providenc e, we mutually ple dge to each other our lives, our fortunes, a nd our sac red honor

PRESS OF
THOS. S. DANDO,
307 Walnut St.
PHILAD'A.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL POINTS OF INTEREST

ON THE

WATER FRONTAGE OF THE PORT, OF PHILADELPHIA.



THE HON. J. R. HAWLEY, PRESIDENT CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

[*From Harper's Weekly, of April 29th.*]

The President, HAWLEY, of Connecticut, has passed many years in public service. He was born in North Carolina in 1826, and was taken by his parents, at the age of eleven, to Connecticut, so that that State may fairly claim him as her own. As Governor, as member of Congress, as a soldier in the Union army, he has achieved an honorable reputation for ability, bravery, and administrative capacity. On the organization of the Centennial Commission, in 1871, he was elected its President. He has been re-elected to this position each succeeding year.

THE CENTENNIAL,

WHAT IT IS, AND HOW TO SEE IT.

NOTWITHSTANDING the publicity given to the approaching era in our country's history, there are many thousands of our fellow citizens who have but a dim idea of the importance of the occasion, or the manner in which it is proposed to celebrate it.

One hundred years since, and our forefathers were in deep trouble and tribulation, but by God's blessing and their own courage, patience, and perseverance they were enabled to enunciate that great document, the Declaration of Independence, by which the future prosperity and welfare of our people was secured. On each annual recurrence of this day, we have had some proper recognition, either in the glittering words of the orator, or the music of the military band, the sound of cannon, and the brilliancy of fire-works; but now we are on the verge of the one hundredth anniversary of this great day, and it seems eminently proper that it should be recognized in some special manner. During the past century the progress of the nation in invention and manufactures has been wonderful, and the great and satisfactory results to the welfare of the people are admitted all over the world. To bring together all the evidences of this progress, and to combine in one location the engines of industry and their products, would of itself be a fitting testimonial to the great and good men who have bequeathed to us the valuable privileges we now enjoy. To make the occasion one of still greater interest, it has been decided to invite all other nations to enter into this peaceful conflict, feeling, as we do, our ability to meet them in all branches of mechanical industry with credit to ourselves and to our revolutionary forefathers.

Thus it is that we are to have in the good city of Philadelphia an International Exhibition, to open May 10th, 1876, and to continue till November 10th, of the same year. Philadelphia being very properly selected as the appropriate place for such an event for two reasons: first, because it is the faithful custodian of the nation's heirloom, the Hall of Independence, where the Declaration was signed, and which now stands intact with the latch-string on the outside, open to receive all the children of Columbia. The second reason for the choice is that in Philadelphia we have the largest manufacturing city in the United States, if not in the world, and thus it has the decided right to the great honor it has so worthily accepted.

With this preamble will be furnished an accurate description, so far as possible, of the Buildings designed for the International Exhibition, and some account of their probable contents.

The International Exhibition of 1876.

THE Exhibition Buildings are located in Fairmount Park, which adjoins the built-up portions of Philadelphia on the north-western border. This is a beautiful park of 2740 acres, upon which the city has already spent over $6,000,000, and is now annually expending a large sum in adornments and improvements. Through it runs the Schuylkill River, bordered by high banks and ravines, and its great natural beauty has been enhanced by art. The Buildings are located on some of the most beautiful spots on the banks of this river, groves of stately trees surrounding them, splendid views of river and landscape being afforded. These Buildings stand from 112 feet to 120 feet above the highest tide-water level in the Delaware River, and fully that height above the Schuylkill. Philadelphia is a city of 800,000 inhabitants, containing 140,000 dwelling houses, a large proportion of which are owned by their occupants, and this number is being increased at the rate of 6,000 a year.

Girard Avenue, one of the chief streets of Philadelphia, leads directly from the heart of the city to the entrance to the Main Exhibition Building. It is a broad highway 100 feet in width, crossing the Schuylkill River upon a magnificent iron bridge, and which was erected at a cost of $1,500,000 expressly to furnish good facilities of access to the Exhibition grounds. This avenue passes through the Park in a westerly direction, and is a very fine drive. Bordering it on the right hand are the Exhibition grounds. These cover about 236 acres, which are enclosed for the buildings, in addition to which there will be other enclosures for the display of horses and cattle. At the Vienna Exhibition of 1873, the enclosure, including that for the horses and cattle, which was of considerable size, covered 260 acres. The buildings at Vienna gave about 2,000,000 square feet of ground-floor surface for exhibitors, and covered 42 acres. There were originally provided at Philadelphia 50 acres of buildings, giving 2,107,000 square feet of surface, but applications for space are so numerous as to render enlargement necessary.

The articles to be exhibited have been classified in seven departments, which, for the most part, will be located in appropriate buildings, whose several areas are as follows:

1. Mining and Metallurgy,	Main Building,	21.47
2. Manufactures,		
3. Education and Science,		
4. Art,	Art Gallery,	1.5
5. Machinery,	Machinery Building,	14.
6. Agriculture,	Agricultural Building,	10.
7. Horticulture,	Horticultural Building,	1.5
Total,		48.47

Besides these buildings there will be required a number of smaller structures

for the administration of the Exhibition, and many buildings for the accommodation of foreign Commissioners, agents of the several States of the Union, private exhibitors, etc. Among the principal buildings for these purposes, erected and to be erected, are the following:

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING.—Situated at the north-west corner of Belmont Avenue and Fountain Avenue; the building and outside grounds comprising about seven acres.

THE UNITED STATES HOSPITAL.—Being a complete representation of a Government Post Hospital, with all the fitting up according to army regulations.

UNITED STATES LABORATORY.—A one-story frame building, 50 by 20 ft., in the Government grounds.

THE WOMEN'S PAVILION.—A large frame structure, 208 by 208 ft. and 80 ft. high, situated east of Belmont Avenue and opposite the United States Government Building; containing six offices and an exhibition hall with a fountain in the centre. This will be devoted exclusively to the exhibition of women's work.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC HALL.—Intended to contain a complete exhibit of the art of photography; a building 25 ft. long by 107 ft. wide.

A WAGON AND CARRIAGE EXHIBITION BUILDING.—346 by 248 ft. and 36 ft. high, on the avenue of the Republic, opposite the Main Building.

JUDGES' PAVILION.—A two-story frame building, 152 by 113 ft. and 45 ft. high, situated north of the interspace between the Main and Machinery buildings, and containing ten committee-rooms, four private rooms for the Judges, one large hall in the centre, and a smaller hall in rear.

CENTENNIAL PHOTOGRAPH ASSOCIATION BUILDING.—This association has erected a one-story frame building, 150 by 80 ft., north of the Main Building and near the Art Gallery, on the east side of Belmont Avenue. It contains one room for the exhibition of photographic pictures and three working-rooms for photographers.

SWEDISH SCHOOL-HOUSE.—A one-story frame house, 40 by 50 ft., north of the Main Building, and situated on the grounds of the Swedish Government, having school-rooms and all the inside arrangements of Swedish schools. The frame-work of the building is imported from Sweden.

SUDREAU'S FRENCH RESTAURANT.—A two-story frame structure, 130 by 80 ft , north-west of the Art Gallery, on the Lansdowne Drive, between the drive and the creek in Lansdowne Valley. It will be surrounded by about two acres of gardens.

VIENNA BAKERY AND COFFEE HOUSE.—A two-story frame building, 142 by 105 ft., east of the Art Gallery, at the corner of the Lansdowne Drive and the River Road.

LAUBER'S GERMAN RESTAURANT.—A one-story frame building, 200 by 150 ft., with wings east and west, two-story corner pavilions in front, and open arcades. Three acres of gardens will be attached.

THE AMERICAN RESTAURANT.—This building will be two stories high, with a front of 273 by 40 ft., and a connecting eastern wing or banqueting hall

115 by 50 ft. On the west side a pavilion and veranda, 115 by 25 ft., will be added. Three acres of ground will surround the structure, situated south of Agricultural Hall, on the north side of Belmont Valley.

New England Log-house and Modern Kitchen.—A one-story house, designed by Miss Emma Southwick.

There will also be a Women's School-house situated close to the Women's Pavilion. A Southern Restaurant on the north-west corner of Belmont and State avenues. A Shoe and Leather Exhibition Building and numerous private structures.

The famous "Trois Freres Provencaux" of Paris will have a two-story restaurant, 177 by 110 ft., on the south-west corner of Belmont and Fountain avenues, with outside grounds for garden purposes. The plans have been sent from Paris. One feature, it is said, will be such as to admit the public to view, at a convenient distance, all the operations of a first-class Parisian kitchen.

North-west of Machinery Hall are situated the buildings of the British Government,—three two-story frame buildings, containing, besides rooms for the the British Commissioners, a laundry, etc. Near these are the Japanese Buildings, on which Japanese workmen are now employed. They will illustrate the purest Japanese architecture, and will present, among other things, the fully furnished and decorated interior of a Japanese dwelling.

The Spanish and other foreign nations, and the States of New York, New Jersey, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Arkansas, Connecticut and other states will erect special pavilions.

There will also be on the grounds extensive telegraph offices, a Centennial National Bank, and perhaps a large building for the convenience of newspaper correspondents.

The first, which one reaches, in coming from the city, is the Main Exhibition Building; but the only point from which a comprehensive view may be taken of them all, is from the summit of George's Hill, on the western margin of the Exhibition grounds, and here the spectator will find the Machinery and Agricultural Halls in the foreground, and the Main Building and Art Gallery in the distance. Looking at them from this point, it will be seen that the northern faces of the Main and Machinery Buildings are in a line; that they are divided by an avenue, but connected by a covered way; and that the length from the extreme of one building to the extreme of the other is very great,—more than two-thirds of a mile. Running along the northern length of these buildings is a boulevard one hundred feet in width, which is traversed by a double line of narrow-gauge cars, for the accommodation of visitors. Three hundred feet back of the Main Building, their centres being in a line, stands the Art Gallery. Next northward, and on the further side of Lansdowne Valley, which is crossed by a bridge, is the Horticultural Building; still back of it, northernmost of the principal structures, is the Agricultural Building, and midway between this and the Machinery Hall is the building for the exhibition to be made by the United States Government. In addition to these buildings, the demands for space are so numerous that annexes are being erected both to the Art Gallery and Machinery Hall.

MAIN BUILDING.

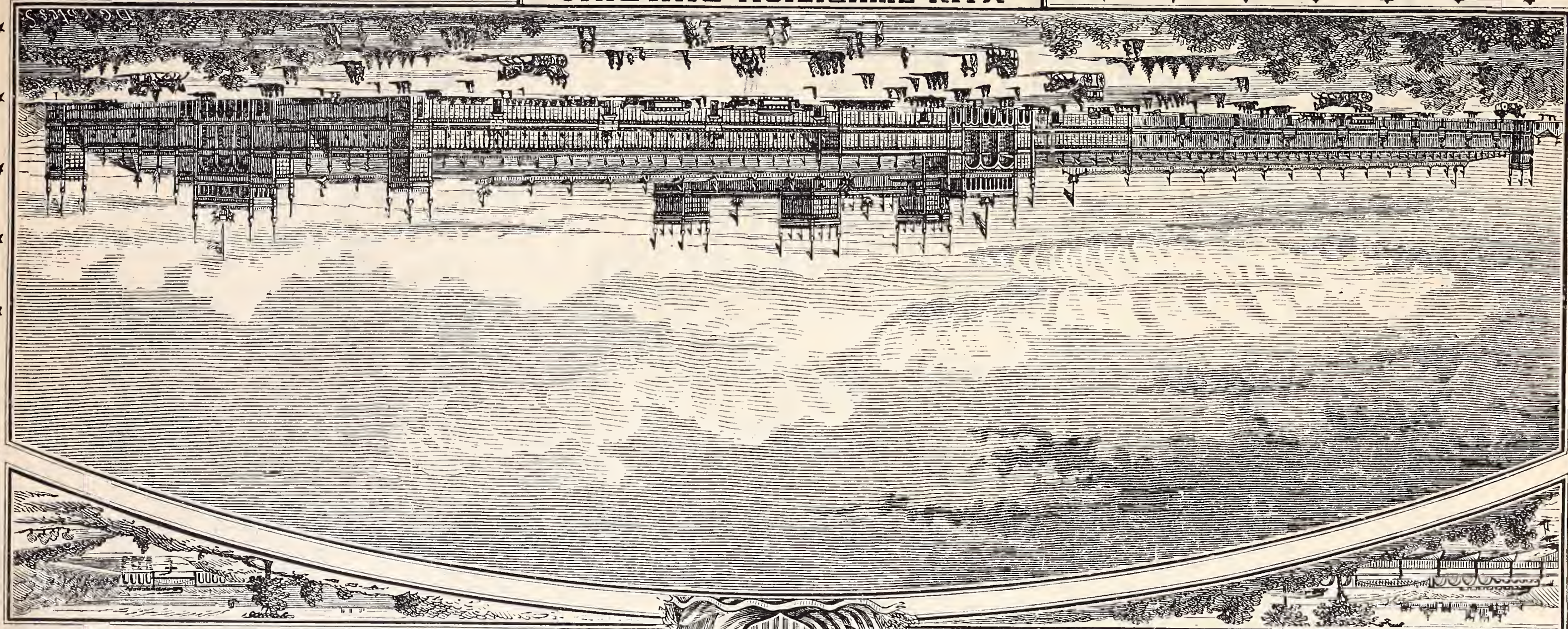
THIS is a parallelogram, running east and west, 1876 ft. long, and north and south 464 ft. wide. The larger portion is one story high, the interior height being 70 ft., and the cornice on the outside 48 feet from the ground. At the centre of the longer sides are projections 416 ft. in length, and on the ends of the building projections 216 ft. in length. In these, which are in the centre of the four sides, are located the main entrances, which are provided with arcades upon the ground floor, and central façades 90 ft. high. The east entrance will form the principal approach for carriages, visitors alighting at the doors of the building under the cover of the arcade. The south entrance will be the principal approach from railway cars. The west entrance opens upon the main passage-way to two principal buildings, the Machinery and Agricultural Halls, and the north entrance to Memorial Hall (Art Gallery). Towers 75 ft. in height rise at each corner of the building. In order to obtain a central feature, the roof for 184 ft. square at the centre has been raised above the surrounding portion, and four towers 48 ft. square, rising to 120 feet high, are introduced into the corners of this elevated roof. This gives ventilation as well as ornament. The main building gives 936,008 square feet of surface, or nearly 21½ acres. Its ground plan shows a central avenue 120 ft. in width, and 1832 ft. in length, which is the longest avenue of that width ever introduced into an exhibition building. On either side of this is another avenue of equal length, and 100 ft. wide. Between the central and side avenues are aisles 48 ft. wide, and on the outer sides of the building smaller aisles of 24 ft. width. To break the great length of the roof-lines three transepts have been introduced, of the same widths and in the same relative positions to each other as the longitudinal avenues. These cross the building, and are 416 feet in length. The intersections of these various avenues make, at the centre of the building, nine spaces, free from supports, which are from 100 ft. to 120 ft. square, and which aggregate 416 ft. square. The general elevation of the roofs of all these avenues varies from 45 ft. to 70 ft.

This building rests upon the ground, the land having been thoroughly graded and prepared. The foundations consist of piers of masonry, the superstructure being composed of wrought-iron columns, placed 24 feet apart, which support wrought-iron roof-trusses. There 672 of these columns in the entire structure, the shortest being 23 ft. and the longest 125 ft. long. Their aggregate weight is 2,200,000 lbs. The roof-trusses and girders weigh 5,000,000 lbs. The sides of the building, to 7 ft. above the ground, are finished with brickwork in panels between the columns. Above this there are glazed sashes. The roof-covering is of tin, that being the best roofing known in this climate to resist leakage. The flooring is of plank, upon sills resting upon the ground, with no open space beneath. Turrets surmount the building at all the corners and angles, and the national standard, with appropriate emblems, is placed over

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

1776 — 1876

MAIN EXHIBITION BUILDING.



PHILADELPHIA U. S. AMERICA — MAY 10TH TO NOVEMBER 10TH 1876.

each of the main entrances. There are numerous side-entrances, each being surmounted with a trophy, showing the national colors of the country occupying that portion of the building. In the vestibules variegated brick and tile are introduced. Louvre ventilators surmount all the avenues, and skylights the central aisles. Light, of which there will be an ample supply, comes from the north and south sides almost entirely. This building contains five miles of avenues and thirty-five miles of transepts and aisles. Empty, it is capable of holding 468,000 people—more than half the present population of Philadelphia. There underlie the building two miles of drainage-pipe, the water supply and drainage systems being complete. Offices for the Foreign Commissions are placed along the sides of the building, in close proximity to the products exhibited. Offices for the administration are at the ends. The design of the building is such that all exhibitors will have an equally fair opportunity of exhibiting their goods to advantage. There is comparatively little choice of location, as the light is uniformly distributed, and each of the spaces devoted to products is located upon one of the main thoroughfares.

Classification of Exhibits.—The departments of the Classification will be placed in parallel sections running lengthwise of the building, and will be wide or narrow in proportion to the bulk of the articles exhibited. The countries exhibiting will be located geographically, in sections running crosswise of the building, from north to south.

The Department of Mining and Metallurgy is divided into the following groups: (1) minerals, ores, stone, mining products; (2) metallurgical products; (3) mining engineering. The Department of Manufactures is divided as follows: (1) chemical manufactures; (2) ceramics, pottery, porcelain, glass, &c.; (3) furniture, &c.; (4) yarn and woven goods of vegetable or mineral materials; (5) woven and felted goods of wool; (6) silks and silk fabrics; (7) clothing, jewelry, &c.; (8) paper, blank-books, stationery; (9) weapons, &c.; (10) medicine, surgery, frothesis; (11) hardware, edge tools, cutlery and metallic products; (12) fabrics of vegetable, animal or mineral materials; (13) carriages, vehicles and accessories. The Department of Education and Science is thus classified: (1) educational systems, methods and libraries; (2) institutions and organizations; (3) scientific and philosophical instruments and methods; (4) engineering, architecture, maps, &c.; (5) physical, social and moral condition of man.

Every country that has applied for space at the Exhibition will be represented in the Main Building—comprising Italy, Norway, Sweden, Australia, Canada, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Netherlands, Brazil, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, Egypt, Japan, Germany, Denmark, China, Chili, Russia, etc., etc.

The building is now completed, and in readiness for the reception of visitors. The iron columns have been beautifully painted, as well as the bases and roof, producing as pleasing effect as could be desired. The whole interior finish will be creditable to those who have had the matter in charge, and will be the admiration of strangers from all parts of the world. The upper portions of the

windows are ornamented with stained glass, and on each of these panes are representations of the Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, and Commerce. The various offices and retiring-rooms are finished, and one portion of the enclosure has been partitioned off for the use of the Custom-house officials, who will attend to the collecting of duties on all articles sold.

Specially careful and prudent arrangements have been made for the security of this building, as well as of all the others, from injury by fire. A fire brigade of experienced men has been organized and supplied with the best fire extinguishers and steam fire apparatus for the purpose of immediate use. The best evidence of security in this direction is the fact that insurance can be effected on moderate terms.

Visitors generally will commence their visit with this building, and should they make a thorough business of it and try to see everything, it has been estimated that it would require at least three days of close attention.

HOW TO SPEND A DAY IN THE MAIN BUILDING.

Take a room near the grounds and commence on the first day by entering on Belmont Avenue, turn to the right and you are in the Main Building, with a day's work before you and a trip around the world. Still keeping to the right, we enter Chili and the Argentine Republic, which with Peru and the Orange Free State form the first section, and contain much that is of interest. Then the old nations of China and Japan, with curious exhibits of bronzes, straw work, silk and mattings. Next Denmark, then Turkey and Egypt, followed by the beautiful pavilion of Spain and the exhibits of Russia, Austria, Hungary and the German Empire united, and one-fourth of the day's work has been accomplished. We are now in the centre of the building, and if tired can rest and listen to the music of Gilmore's Band or push on to the exhibits of our own country, which occupy fully one-fourth of the Main Building. On arriving at the extreme end, go up in the gallery and view the wonderful vista which extends for nearly half a mile before the eye. Now it is time to dine, and as the Restaurant Lafayette is the nearest we will dine there and spend an hour under the shade of the trees. Returning, we leave the United States and passing through Mexico, The Netherlands, Brazil, Belgium and Switzerland, reach France and England, where hours can be spent with pleasure and profit. Then passing through Canada, Australia, Sweden, Norway and Italy, we have reached our starting point, and the bell chimes give notice that it is six o'clock, and time to close. Tired, we go to our hotel for a rest, and then if so inclined spend the evening at Operti's Garden, or go down in the city and visit Independence Hall, and thus has passed the first day.

THE MEMORIAL HALL, OR ART GALLERY.

THE most imposing and ornate of all the structures is Memorial Hall, built, at a cost of $1,500,000, by the State of Pennsylvania and City of Philadelphia. This is placed at the disposal of the Centennial Commission, to be used during the Exhibition as an Art Gallery, after which it is designed to make it the receptacle of an industrial and art collection similar to the famous South Kensington Museum, at London. It stands on a line parallel with, and a short distance northward of, the Main Building, and is in a commanding position, looking southward across the Schuylkill over Philadelphia. It stands upon a terrace 122 ft. above the level of the Schuylkill. Being designed for an absolutely fireproof structure, nothing combustible has been used. The design is modern Renaissance. It covers an acre and a half, and is 365 ft. long, 210 ft. wide, and 59 ft. high, over a spacious basement 12 ft. high. A dome, rising 150 ft. above the ground, surmounts the centre, capped by a colossal ball, from which rises the figure of Columbia. The main front of this building looks southward, displaying a main entrance in the centre consisting of three enormous arched doorways, a pavilion on each end, and two arcades connecting the pavilions with the centre. The entrance is 70 ft. wide, to which there is a rise of 13 steps. Each of the huge doorways is 40 ft. high and 15 ft. wide, opening into a hall. Between the arches of the doorways are clusters of columns, terminating in emblematic designs illustrative of Science and Art. The doors are of iron, relieved by bronze panels, displaying the coats of arms of all the States and Territories. The United States coat of arms is in the centre of the main frieze. The dome is of glass and iron, of unique design. While Columbia rises at the top, a colossal figure stands at each corner of the base of the dome, typifying the four quarters of the globe. In each pavilion there is a large window 12½ ft. by 34 ft. There are altogether eight of these windows, which will be used for the display of stained glass, glass paintings, &c. Two of them have already been applied for from Munich, and applications for space in them has also been made from England. The arcades designed to screen the long walls of the galleries each consist of five groined arches, and form promenades looking outward over the grounds and inward over open gardens extending back to the main wall of the building. These garden-plots are each 90 ft. by 36 ft., ornamented in the centre with fountains, and intended to display statuary. The arcades are highly ornamented, and the balustrades of them and of the approaching stairways are also designed for statuary. The walls of the east and west sides of the structure display the pavilions and the walls of the picture-galleries, and are relieved by niches designed for statues. The frieze is richly ornamented, and above it the central dome shows to great advantage. The rear or north front of the building is of the same general character as the main front, but, in place of the arcade, has a series of arched windows, twelve in number, with the entrance in the centre. Between the pavilions is the grand

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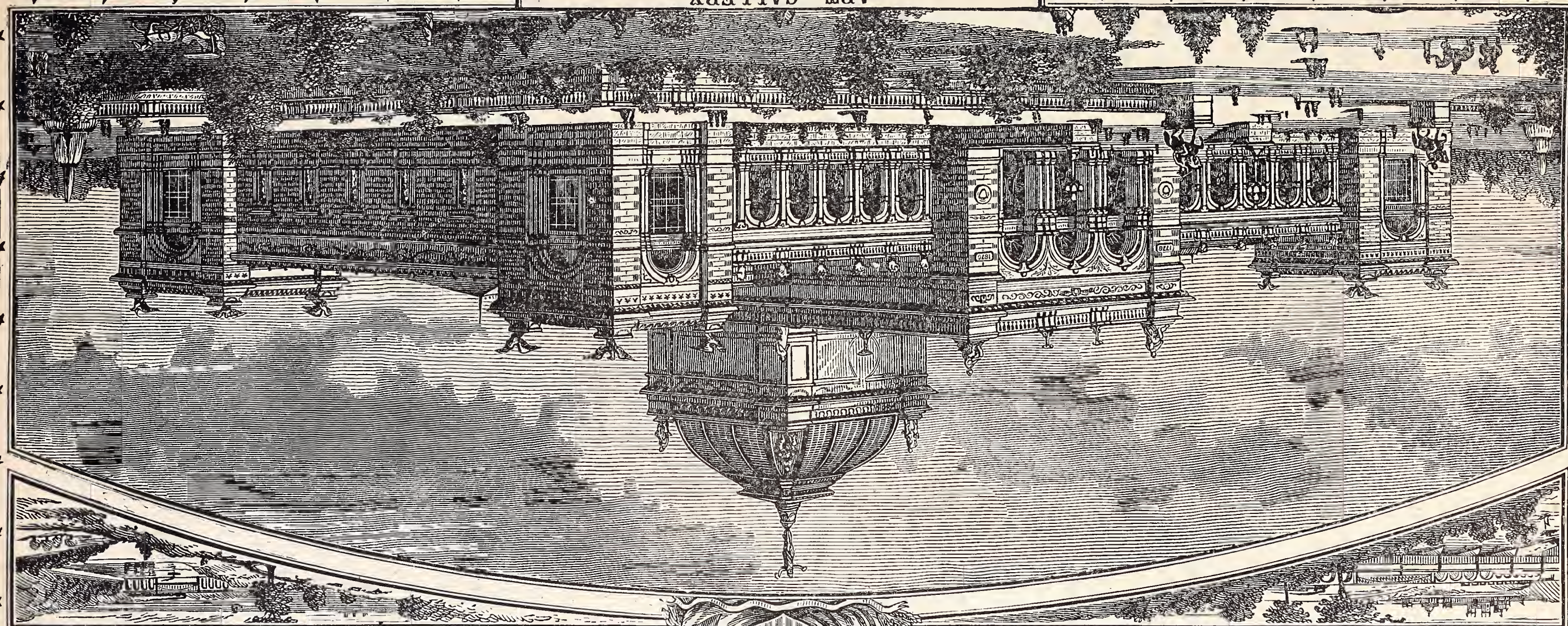
ART GALLERY.



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balcony, a promenade 275 ft. long and 475 ft. wide, elevated 40 ft. above the ground, and overlooking to the northward the beautiful grounds of the Park. On each front of the buildings the entrances open into halls, 82 ft. long, 60 ft. wide, and 53 ft. high, decorated in modern Renaissance. These, in turn, open into the centre hall, 83 ft. square, the ceiling rising over it 80 ft. in height. From the east and west sides of this centre hall extend the galleries, each 98 ft. long, 48 ft. wide, and 35 ft. high. These galleries admit of temporary divisions for the better display of paintings, and with the centre hall form a grand hall 287 ft. long and 83 ft. wide, capable of comfortably accommodating 8000 persons. This is nearly twice the dimensions of the largest hall in the United States. From the galleries doorways open into two smaller galleries, 89 ft. long and 28 ft. wide. These open north and south into private apartments connecting with the pavilion-rooms, and forming two side-galleries 210 ft. long. Along the whole length of the north side of the main galleries and central hall extends a corridor 14 ft. wide, opening on its north line into a series of private rooms, twenty-three in number, designed for studios and smaller exhibition-rooms. All the galleries and the central hall are lighted from above; the pavilions and studios from the sides. The pavilions and central hall are designed especially for the exhibition of sculpture. This fine building gives 75,000 square feet of wall-space for paintings, and 20,000 square feet of floor space for statues, &c. The skylights throughout are double, the upper being of clear glass and the under of ground glass.

The Art Department of the Exhibition will probably be more varied and generally excellent than any previous international art display. The offerings from almost every art nursery in the two worlds have been so large as to compel the Centennial Committee to erect an entirely new building in addition to the spacious and ornate Memorial Hall presented by the city of Philadelphia, thus more than doubling the original wall-space for pictures, and greatly increasing the accommodations for statuary.

The direction of the department has been confided to Mr. John Sartain, a gentleman whose knowledge, experience, energy, enthusiasm and amiability fit him for many of its duties.

The Advisory Committee on Art comprises: Worthington Whittredge, President of the New York Academy of Designs; William J. Hoppin and John Taylor Johnson, of New York, and James L. Claghorn, President of the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts; F. P. Rothermel and Henry C. Gibson, of Philadelphia.

The art contribution from abroad is most creditable. Italy alone sends more than two hundred and fifty groups of statuary. France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Spain have intrusted several of the treasures of their most venerable gallaries to the mercies of the Atlantic and the care of the Centennial Commission. The living native artists in all these countries are eagerly enlisted. Special attention has been paid by the British Commission to the selection of a first-class collection of paintings, and the Queen herself has

H. J. SCHWARZMANN,

ENGINEER AND ARCHITECT.

THE admirable manner in which the predictions of many have been met, and disposed of by this gentlemen, entitles him to much credit. The Memorial Hall or Art Gallery, and the Horticultural Building, will ever remain as monuments to his good taste and judgment. Mr. Schwarzmann was born in Munich, Bavaria, in 1843, where he received his education in the Military Academy. He served as an artillery officer in the Bavarian Army, and after the war of 1866, retired from the service and devoted himself to the study of architecture. On his arrival in this City, he was employed as a Landscape Architect and Engineer of the Fairmount Park, and was sent by the Park Commission to the Vienna Exhibition in 1873. On his return his plans for the above buildings were selected in preference to all others offered in competition, and he was thereupon appointed Chief Engineer of the Centennial Grounds. Thirty-four of the buildings in the Exhibition Grounds were designed by Mr. Schwarzmann. The father of this gentleman is the celebrated Fresco Painter, Joseph Schwarzmann, of Munich.

sent some of the master-pieces of British art. Every country has appointed its art committee of selection, or rather rejection, through the gantlet of whose criticism each work of art must pass before it could be sent on to the Exhibition. At Berlin, where German pictures intended for the Exhibition are sent to be judged, the decision upon them was intrusted to a single eminent critic, himself an artist. His standard proved so rigorous that numbers of artists, who perceived their inability to equal the merit of certain works rejected by the arbitrator, declined to submit to the ordeal and withdrew.

American painters and sculptors in Rome, Florence, Paris, Munich and Madrid are equally enthusiastic with their foreign brethren.

The commission appointed to examine the works of French artists have selected 670 pictures, including the "Declaration of Independence," and the "Surrender of Yorktown," by Charles Edward Armand Dumarsq; "Old and New California," by Bartholdi; "A Portrait of Washington," by Princeteau; several works by Messrs. Jean Pierre August Alexander Phillippe, Charles Blanc, Brest and Alfred; also 100 sculptures and sixty engravings and designs. Story, Harnisch, Miss Hosmer, Montague, Handley and Volck among sculptors will contribute their latest or best endeavors. The United States ship Supply sailed in January for Civita Vecchia and Leghorn and Tangier, and has arrived with her cargo of hidden treasures. In the meantime these works having been subjected to an ordeal similar to, though propably not quite so severe, as that specified in the case of the works of native-foreign artists. By permission of the State Department our Ministers at Rome and Munich were empowered to decide what pictures by American artists in the countries to which they are accredited may be forwarded for exhibition, and a committee was appointed by the American artists in Paris themselves to make there the same decision. It was proposed in this way to guard against huge invoices of mediocre paintings and to save American artists the mortification of forwarding specimens of their work which might prove unacceptable at the Exhibition.

The United States has the largest number of paintings on exhibition, occupying not less than 20,000 square ft. of exhibiting-wall. Next, France, which has obtained only about three-fifths of the space she wanted. Next, England, Austria, Belgium and Spain, in their order.

The additional art building, situated 100 ft. North from Memorial Hall, is even better adapted to paintings. It is 350 ft. long—only 15 ft. less than the Memorial Hall itself—and permanently constructed in a style corresponding with that of its neighbor, only a little richer. It is set on lower ground than that which the Main Hall occupies, and thus has the effect by contrast of increasing the apparent height of the latter structure.

MACHINERY BUILDING.

THIS structure is located about 550 ft. west of the Main Exhibition Building, and as its north front stands upon the same line, it is practically a continuation of that edifice, the two together presenting a frontage of 3824 ft. from their eastern to their western ends, upon the principal avenue within the grounds. This building consists of a main hall, 1402 ft. long and 370 ft. wide, with an annex on the southern side 208 ft. by 210 ft. The entire area covered is 558,440 square feet or nearly 13 acres, and the floor space afforded is about 14 acres. The chief portion of the building is one story in height, the main cornice upon the outside being 40 ft. from the ground, and the interior height to the top of the ventilators in the avenues 70 ft., and in the aisles 40 ft. To break the long lines of the exterior, projections have been introduced upon the four sides, and the main entrances are finished with façades extending to 78 ft. in height. The eastern entrance will be the principal approach from railways and from the Main Exhibition Building. Along the southern side are placed the boiler-houses, and such other buildings for special kinds of machinery as may be required. The plan of the Machinery Building shows two main avenues 90 ft. wide, with a central aisle between and an aisle on either side, these being 60 ft. in width. These avenues and aisles together have 360 ft. width, and each of them is 1360 feet long. At the centre of the building there is a transept of 90 ft. width, which at the south end is prolonged beyond the building. This extended transept, beginning at 36 ft. from the building and extending to 208 ft., is flanked on either side by aisles 60 ft. wide, and forms an annex for hydraulic machines. The promenades are: in the avenue 15 ft. wide, in the aisles 10 ft., and in the transept 25 ft. The walks extending across the building are all 10 ft. wide, and lead at either end to exit doors. The foundations of this building are piers of masonry, the superstructure consisting of solid timber columns supporting roof trusses, constucted of straight wooden principal beams and wrought-iron ties and struts. The columns are placed in longitudinal lines, and in these rows stand 16 ft. apart. The columns are 40 ft. high, and support respectively the 90-ft. roof-spans over the avenues at a height of 40 ft., and the 60-ft. roof-spans over the aisles at a height of 20 ft. The outer walls are built of masonry to a height of 5 ft., and above that are composed of glazed sash between the columns. Portions of these sashes are movable for ventilation, and Louvre ventilators are introduced in continuous lengths over both the avenues and the aisles. The building is entirely lighted by side-light from the north and south.

This Machinery Building has very superior facilities for shafting, and double lines will be introduced into each avenue and aisle at a height of about 20 ft. Steam-power is to be furnished free to exhibitors. In the annex for hydraulic machines there is a tank 60 ft. by 160 ft. with 10 ft. depth of water. It is intended to exhibit all sorts of hydraulic machinery in full operation, and at

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the southern end of the tank there will be a waterfall 35 feet high by 40 ft. wide, supplied from the tank by the pumps on exhibition.

A superb Corliss Engine of 1,600 horse power is located at the intersection of the south avenue and the transept, capable of running nearly all the machines from one centre. The building admits of a complete system of shafting. There are eight main lines, four on each side of the transept, extending lengthwise, seven to have a speed of 120 revolutions, and one of 240 revolutions per minute. Countershafts will be introduced into the aisles at any point.

Of the 558,440 square ft. in the Machinery Building, 80,479 have been taken up by foreign countries, thus:

	Sq. Ft.		*Sq. Ft.*
Russia has	1,500	France	10,139
Brazil	4,000	Great Britain	36,725
Denmark	585	Canada	4,300
Italy	585	Germany	7,018
Sweden	3,168	Austria	1,536
Spain	2,448		
Belgium	9,375	Total	80,479

Imagination strives to picture the images and conjure up the sounds that make this enormous interior wonderful. The most ponderous, intricate and delicate mechanical contrivances invented by man and applicable to the needs and fancies of every people are ranged along these naves and aisles. All the machines, tools and apparatus of mining, metallurgy, chemistry and the extractive arts—hoisting machinery and machines for pumping, draining and ventilating the deepest mines of gold, silver and coal; machines and tools for working metal, wood and stone; implements of spinning, weaving, felting and paper-making; all varieties of sewing machines; apparatus for type-setting, printing, stamping, embossing, and for making books and paper-working; motors for the generation and transmission of power; hydraulic and pneumatic apparatus; railroad machinery, from locomotives down; mill machinery, and machinery used in grinding or preparing agricultural products; every invention of aerial, pneumatic and water transportation; and boilers, engines, cranes, pumps, and minor machinery especially adapted to the requirements of the Exhibition—all articles that can be conceived of as coming under these general descriptions are displayed here, and most of them in full motion and at work. It is intended by Capt. Albert, the accomplished head of this department of the Exhibition, to render it especially interesting by affording exhibitors of manufacturing machinery facilities for practically illustrating the processes of manufacture of various articles and fabrics, such as woolen cloths, linens, paper, calicoes, watches, &c., &c.

HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.

THE city of Philadelphia made a liberal grant of money to provide for the Horticultural department of the Exhibition an extremely ornate and commodious building, which is designed to remain in permanence as an ornament of Fairmount Park. This structure is located on a terrace bordering the Schuylkill River, a short distance north of Memorial Hall, and has a commanding view of the Schuylkill River Valley and the north-western portions of Philadelphia. Romantic ravines, running down to the river, are on either side, separating it on the south from Memorial Hall and on the north from Agricultural Building. These ravines are spanned by ornamental bridges 500 ft. long and 60 ft. wide, for convenience of access, carriage roads, a railway, and foot-walks passing over them. The Horticultural Building is designed in the Moresque style of architecture of the 12th century, the chief materials externally being iron and glass, supported by fine marble and brickwork. The building is 383 ft. long, 193 ft. wide, and 72 ft. high to the top of the lantern. The main floor is occupied by the central conservatory, 230 ft. by 80 ft., and 55 ft. high, surmounted by a lantern 170 ft. long, 20 ft. wide, and 14 ft. high. Running entirely around this conservatory, at a height of 20 ft. from the floor, is a gallery 5 ft. wide. On the north and south sides of this principal room are four forcing-houses for the propagation of young plants, each of them 100 ft. by 30 ft., and covered by curved roofs of iron and glass, which appearing upon the exterior of the building, present a very fine feature. A vestibule 30 ft. square separates the two forcing-houses on each side, and there are similar vestibules at the centre of the east and west ends, on either side of which are apartments for exhibitors, reception-rooms, offices, etc. Ornamental stairways lead from these vestibules to the internal galleries of the conservatory, as well as to four external galleries, each 100 ft. long and 10 ft. wide, which surmount the roofs of the forcing-houses. These external galleries are connected with a grand promenade, formed by the roofs of the rooms on the lower floor, giving a superficial area of about 18,000 square yards. The east and west entrances to the Horticultural Building are approached by flights of blue marble steps, from terraces 80 ft. by 20 ft., in the centre of each of which stands an open kiosque 20 ft. in diameter. Each entrance is beautified by ornamental tile and marble work, and the angles of the main conservatory are to be adorned with eight attractive fountains. The corridors connecting the conservatory with the surrounding apartments open fine vistas in every direction, and the beauties of the adjacent park, and the river flowing in front and more than 100 feet beneath the building, add to the attractions. Extensive heating arrangements are provided in the basement, which is of fire-proof construction, with sufficient furnace capacity to meet all requirements.

The botanical display around this gay edifice will probably be thorough and beautiful. The grounds are laid out with excellent taste. There will be a

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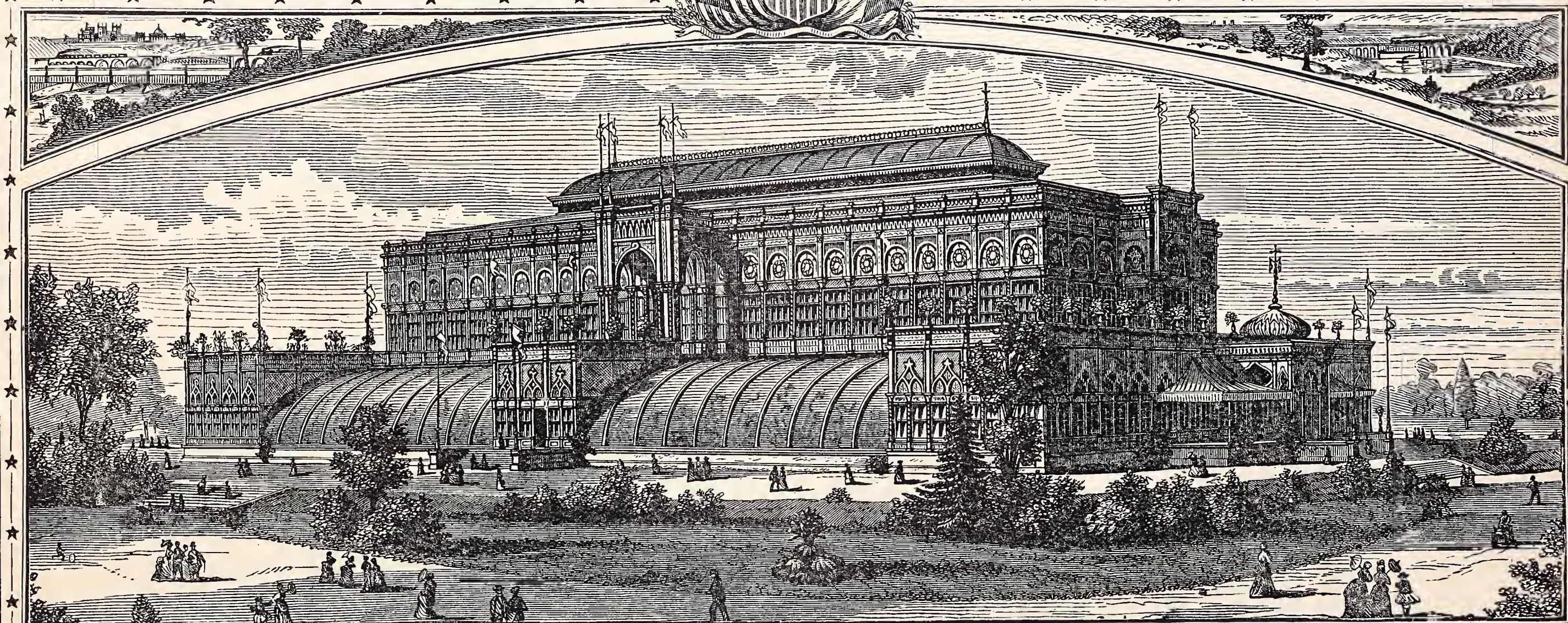

HORTICULTURAL HALL.

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number of structures in them, such as the Victoria Regia house, the Domestic and Tropical Orchard houses, a grapery and other horticultural buildings. And the buildings and spaces in this department devoted to England, Brazil, Germany, Morocco, Spain, France, Austria, Netherlands and Portugal. From the Main Building, and extending westward to Belmont Avenue, a sunken garden has been arranged, in which will be represented what is known as carpet-gardening—flowers planted over the surface in ornaments, lines and figures, by which the different colors may be brought in harmony and to the best advantage. Along the sides of this garden are arranged large vases containing flowers, interspersed with statues.

There then will be also on the sides to the north and south of the same, as the seasons advances, a regular succession of flowering plant bulbs, each one succeeded by another, which may be at the heights of its season at the time. Those will be chosen which can be represented in large masses.

Of the foreign nations which will be represented here, England will exhibit a large number of rhododendrons, for which a special building will be erected. Spain will be represented more particularly by the plants of Cuba, to which special attention has been given by a resident of Havana, who will superintend the delivery here in person. France, it is anticipated, will be represented by a fine display of roses, for which she is so famous. The Netherlands will exhibit a large number of bulbs.

Within the grounds there will be representations of all kinds of garden work, such as wood, willow, &c., with rock and terrace work.

East of the Horticultural Building and facing the river is a grand circular space, in the centre of which will be erected a magnificent fountain, the circle to be artistically decorated with flowers and with patriotic designs and with the thirteen stars, and each star to be of flowering plants of a different color.

Particular praises must be lavished upon the lovely Lansdowne Valley. Strangers, it seems, are almost invariably tempted to forget the great Exhibition which they came to see, over their delight with this fairy spot.

The little brook which meanders through the valley dashes and splashes in crystal purity over the rocks, and gurgles into the little pools on its tortuous way with a music of which the sweetness will forever be vainly initiated by aggressive art. Three large bridges and a number of smaller rustic ones span the brook on its way through the grounds. This lovely retreat in the midst of the great exhibition buildings filled with the wonders of the whole world, is a blessing inestimable to the crowds who, weary of feasting in splendor, seek some relief in the calmer pleasures of a quiet ramble.

Here little groups may be seen thickly scattered in the shade of the forest lining the brook, some discussing the chief beauties of the Exhibition, others entertaining themselves with a lunch and a sip of cool water. Still others roam up and down the banks, gathering wild flowers, or crossing and recrossing the quaint little bridges.

AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

THIS building stands north of the Horticultural Building, and east of Belmont Avenue. The extreme dimensions are 540 ft. in front by 800 ft. in depth, consisting of a central nave 800 ft. in depth by 100 ft. in width, with a central transept 100 ft. in width by 540 ft. in depth, and two side transepts 80 ft. in width by 540 ft. in depth. The nave and transept sections are constructed of Howe trusses set to the form of two sides of an equilateral Gothic arch, springing from the ground line. The principals are set to uniform spacings of 20 ft. between centres, the depth of truss being 4 ft. 6 ins. for the 100 ft. span, and 3 ft. 9 ins. for the 80 ft. spans.

At the intersection of the nave and central transept the diagonal trusses are coupled, separated 8 ft. by lattice bracing, converging from 10 ft. in depth at the foot to 6 ft. at the base of dome and lantern. The intersection of 80 ft. transepts with the nave are proportionately less, but of similar construction.

The intervening areas between the nave and transept sections are enclosed for exhibition purposes, and are covered by ornamental roofs of an elevation of 20 ft., the total area within the building for exhibition purposes being nine and one-half acres.

The entire structure is of timber as it left the saw, finished upon interior surfaces by alum-sized color wash. The section of building formed by the arch trusses receives light direct,—by glass sections in planes forming roof cover,—their stilt at the base constructed as louvres for ventilation. The court roofs have lantern lights continuous through their depth, in each bay of 60 ft. The truss system adopted for the major portion of the building provides roof and wall construction; the elevation of the roof section converging to the ridge lessens the effect of the sun's heat, to which without the protection of a ceiling beneath, a building enclosed by temporary roof cover would be subject in the summer season. An object of the structure is economy of space, and in this view simplicity of construction has been sought rather than embellishment.

The arrangement of the ground plan shows four main avenues, one running north and south through the centre of the building, 826 ft. long by 70 ft. wide. The three remaining avenues run east and west, one through the centre of the building, and one at each end of it, distant from said ends 25 ft.; the former is 540 ft. long by 60 wide, and the two latter 540 ft. long by 30 wide. The building is divided by the above avenues into sections, and each section has aisles 13 ft. wide by 197 ft. long, extending through it and opening into the main north and south avenue at one end, and into the side passage-ways at the other. The four main avenues, with the aisles, form a most admirable arrangement by which the exhibitor can display and the visitor observe the various articles exhibited.

The building is drained by sewerage beneath the floor.

For the exhibition, at work, of reapers, ploughs and drills, a farm of

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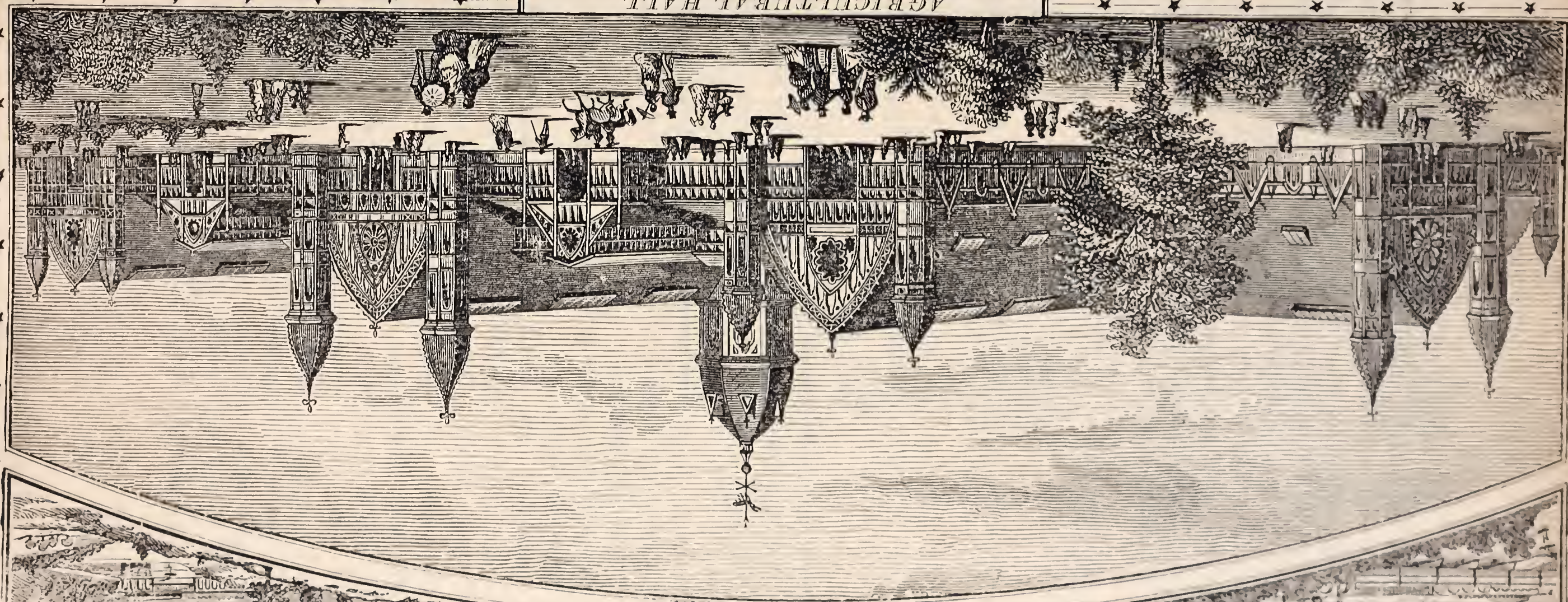

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forty-seven acres has been secured at Neshamoney station, seventeen miles distant, on the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad. Another farm of the same acreage, adjoining, and sowed with grain, is secured, in case the number of reapers for trial shall warrant its use. And about three-quarters of a mile this side of Neshamoney, at Eddington Station, still another farm of some fifty acres, for reapers, and a farm of forty-five acres, for mowers, have been reserved.

All and much more than the space in the Agricultural Building has been applied for, and the head of the department, Capt. Landreth, has been compelled to solicit the Director-General's permission to erect additional buildings. At present, the assignment of space is:

	Sq. feet.		Sq. feet.
To England and all her colonies, except Canada,	18,745	To Norway,	1,530
To Canada,	10,094	To Denmark,	806
To France,	15,574	To Portugal,	1,020
To Russia,	6,785	To Japan,	1,665
To Spain,	6,005	To Siam and other Eastern countries,	7,220
To Netherlands,	4,276	To Brazil,	4,657
To Germany,	4,875	To Chili,	2,453
To Belgium,	1,801	To Peru,	1,632
To Austria,	2,932	To Argentine Republic,	969
To Sweden,	2,603	To Liberia,	1,536
		Total,	89,473

The total space in the Agricultural building is 236,572 square feet, therefore 147,099 feet are so far left to American exhibitors. The show from Spain is principally of wines and wool, and that from other foreign countries is restricted to special products. In the Department of Agricultural Machinery, England and France are the only countries that are likely to seriously compete, and there is strong assurance that the rivalry from England is to be much less formidable than was at first expected.

The Agricultural Building is finished, and all objects for exhibition have been received, and are in place.

Fruits will be admitted in their season, and models in plaster or wax may be substituted for tropical fruits. Vegetables and other perishable products will also be admitted in their season. Dairy products will be exhibited from the 1st to the 5th of each month. As in the Machinery Building, shafting and steam power will be furnished gratuitously to exhibitors only for the purpose of exhibiting the Machinery in operation. Cotton gins, sugar presses, plantation mills, threshers, fanning mills—the operations of these will be shown.

Manufacturers competing in the field will be at liberty either to use the machines they place on exhibition in the building, or may use less costly ones, provided they are identical in construction and working parts.

The live-stock display will be held in September and October. The periods devoted to each class and family will be fifteen days, and the division as follows:

Horses, mules and asses, from September 1 to September 15.
Horned cattle (of all varieties), from September 20 to October 5.
Sheep, swine, goats and dogs, from October 10 to October 25.
Poultry will be exhibited from October 28 to November 10.

Animals to be eligible for admission to the International Exhibition must be, with the exception of trotting stock, walking horses, matched teams, fat and draught cattle, of such pedigree that the exhibitor can furnish satisfactory evidence to the Chief of Bureau that:

As applied to thorough-bred horses, as far back as the fifth generation of ancestors on both sides, they are of pure blood and of the same identical breed.

As to short-horned cattle, they are registered in either Allen's, Alexander's, or the English herd-books.

As to Holsteins, Herefords, Ayrshires, Devons, Guernseys, Brittannys, Kerrys and other pure breeds, they are either imported or descended from imported animals on both sides.

As to Jerseys, they are entered in the "Herd Register" of the American Jersey Cattle Club, or in that of the Royal Agricultural Society of Jersey.

As to sheep and swine, they are imported or descended from imported animals, and that the home-bred shall be of pure blood as far back as the fifth generation.

The term breed, as used, is intended to comprehend all family divisions where the distinction in form and character dates back through years of separation; for instance, it is held that the progeny of a pure-blood Jersey and a pure-blood Guernsey is not a thorough-bred, but a cross-bred animal, and, as such, is necessarily excluded. In awarding prizes to animals of pure blood, the judges will take into consideration chiefly the relative merits as to the power of the transmission of their valuable qualities; a cardinal object of the Exhibition being to promote improvement in breeding stock. In case of doubt relative to the age of an animal, satisfactory proof must be furnished, or the animal will be subject to examination by a veterinary surgeon; and should the state of dentition indicate that the age has not been correctly stated, the person so entering as an exhibitor will be prohibited from exhibiting in any class.

These are some of the particular rules prescribed for exhibitors, which are also of interest to everybody who, visiting the Exhibition, would become acquainted with the best qualities of live-stock of all breeds and descriptions. In the first place, exhibitors will *not* be charged for the use of stalls. The commission call particular attention to this fact, which has been largely misrepresented in some newspapers, and confounded with another fact, namely, that contributors who may want to make *special* arrangements for the display of their stock will be afforded facilities at their own cost.

Exhibitors will be expected to furnish their own attendants, on whom all responsibility, the care of feeding, watering and cleaning the animals, and also of cleaning the stalls, will rest.

Forage and grain will be furnished at cost prices, at depots conveniently located within the grounds. Water can be had at all hours, ample facilities being provided for its conveyance and distribution throughout the stock-yards.

Exhibitors must supply all harness, saddlery, vehicles and other appointments, and all such must be kept in their appointed places.

The commission will erect ample accommodation for the exhibition and protection of live-stock, yet contributors who may desire to make special arrangements for the display of their

stock, will be afforded facilities at their own cost. Fractious animals, whether stallions, mares with foals, or bulls, will be provided with stalls of suitable character.

All stalls will be regularly and distinctly numbered; corresponding numbers on labels of uniform character will be given to each exhibitor, and no animal will be allowed to pass from its stall without its proper number attached.

Numbers alone will distinguish stock in the show-yards, preceding the awards of prizes.

The judges of live-stock will make examination of all animals on the opening day of each serial show, and will for that day have exclusive entrance to the show-yard.

No premium will be awarded an interior animal, though there be no competition.

All animals will be under the supervision of a veterinary surgeon, who will examine them before admission, to guard against infection, and who will also make a daily inspection and report. In case of sickness, the animal will be removed to a suitable inclosure especially prepared for its comfort and medical treatment.

When animals are taken sick the exhibitors may either direct the treatment themselves or allow the veterinary surgeon appointed by the commission to treat the case. In this latter event the exhibitor will be charged for all expenses incurred. All possible care will be taken of animals exhibited, but the commission cannot be held responsible for any injury or accident.

A ring will be provided for the display and exercise of horses and cattle.

On the last day of each serial show a public auction may be held of such animals as the exhibitors may desire to sell. Animals may be sold at private sale at any time during their exhibition. During the period of a serial show, no animal, even in the event of being sold, will be allowed to be definitely removed.

An official catalogue of the animals exhibited will be published.

Exhibitors of thorough-bred animals must at the time of making their entries file with the Chief of the Bureau a statement as to their pedigree, affirmed or sworn to before an officer authorized to take affidavits, and the papers so filed shall be furnished to the Jury of Experts.

The ages of live-stock must be calculated up to the opening day of the Exhibition of the class to which they belong.

Sheep-breeders, desiring to exhibit wool, the produce of the flocks, will display no less than five fleeces.

There will be displays of breeding horses, running and trotting horses, walking horses, matched teams, breeding asses, neat cattle, fat and draught cattle, breeding sheep, fat sheep, breeding swine, fat swine, dogs, poultry and fish. All these exhibits promise to be of the very first order. A large strip on the western side of the building has been turned into an aquarium, where the finest salt-water and fresh-water fish will swim or wag their fins under the eyes of millions of people, safe from net and hook.

JOYOUS DAYS FOR THE FARMERS.

THE following stated displays will be held in connection with the Agricultural Department during the Exhibition, the dates having been recently revised.

Strawberries, June 7 to 15; early grass butter and cheese, June 13 to 17; early summer vegetables, June 20 to 24; honey, June 20 to 24; raspberries and blackberries, July 3 to 8; Southern promological products, July 18 to 22; mellons, August 22 to 26; peaches, September 4 to 9; Northern promological products, September 11 to 16; autumn vegetables, September 19 to 23; cereals, September 25 to 30; potatoes and feeding roots, October 2 to 7; autumn butter and cheese, October 17 to 21; nuts, October 23 to November 1; autumn honey and wax, October 23 to November 1.

FIELD TRIALS.—Mowing machines, tedders and hay rakes, June 15 to 30; reaping machines, July 5 to 15.

LIVE STOCK.—Horses, September 1 to 14; dogs, September 1 to 8; neat cattle, September 21 to October 4; swine, October 10 to 18; sheep, October 10 to 18; poultry, October 27 to November 6.

The above dates have been arranged to suit the assembling in Philadelphia of societies and associations interested in the specialties above enumerated.

WOMEN'S PAVILION.

THE building for the Women's Department is now finished and presents a most attractive appearance. Mrs. E. D. Gillespie, President of the Women's Centennial Committee, gives the following information concerning women's work in connection with the Centennial Exhibition:—

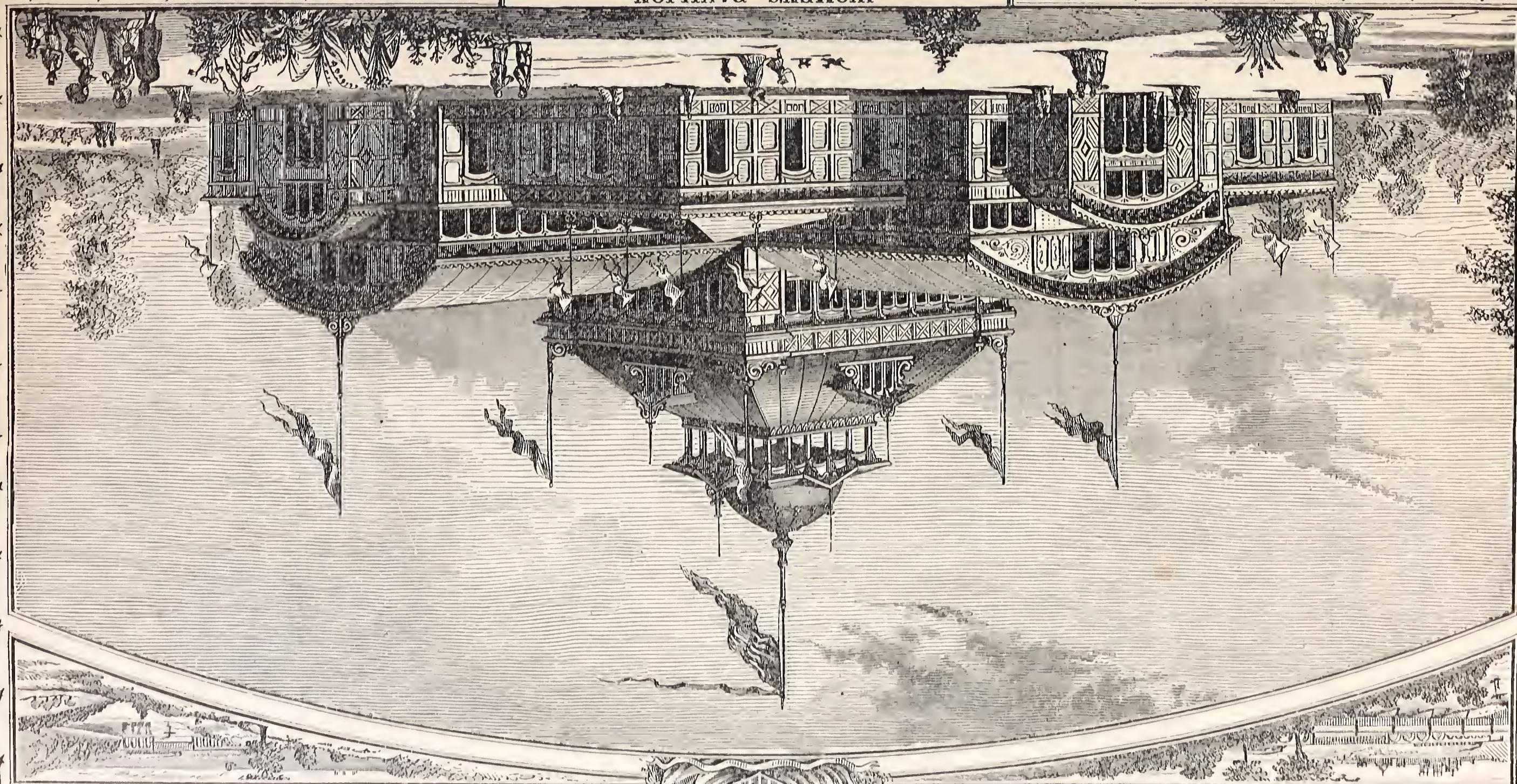
"Eight thousand one hundred and seventy shares of stock in the Centennial have been subscribed through their organization up to the present date, thus securing the sum of $81,700. Besides this amount $8,600.87 have been contributed as a *free gift* to the general purposes of the Exhibition. $3,620 have been paid by the Women's organization to the treasurers of the Board of Finance on account of the sales of medals. This brings the contributions from the women of the country to the general exhibition to $93,980.87. $33,000 have been contributed for the building of the Women's Deparment. Besides this amount, the committee has received information that the ladies of Indianapolis, Ind., had an additional subscription of $2,500 to the interior of the Women's Department, making a total of $35,500. Since the above $500 additional has been received and paid on stock."

The building covers an area of 30,000 square ft.; it exhibits a nave and transept, each 192 ft. long and 64 ft. wide, terminating in porches 8 by 32 ft. Four pavilions, each 48 ft. square, occupy the angles formed by the nave and transept. The center of the structure rises 25 ft. above the exterior portions, and terminates with a cupola and lantern, 90 ft. from the ground. The entire superstructure rests on the exterior walls and four interior supporting columns, the material being of wood, roofed over by segmental trusses. It contains, in addition to space for exhibits, toilet and reception rooms. In it only articles the result of women's labor are to be exhibited. A slight deviation has been made from the original plan, to add a new department for educational purposes. The whole amount necessary for the erection of the pavilion, $30,000 has been raised, and also about $10,000 for interior decorations. This portion of the exhibition will prove a most interesting and beneficial feature of the great American Centennial Celebration. MRS. E. D. GILLESPIE, President of the Women's Executive Committee, states that this building is to contain an exhibition of the highest type of women's work, and also to point out avenues of usefulness, not generally known. The exhibits in a great measure, will be confined to sculpture, painting, literature, education, inventions of all kinds, the finer kinds of needle work, lace work, &c. Miss Hosmer has notified the committee, that she will send them her art contributions, and paintings from many female artists will adorn the wall.

It is wonderful to witness the number of valuable patents that have been issued to women, some of the most delicate and intricate pieces of mechanism having been invented by them.

Reports will be made from the many charitable institutions conducted

1776 INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION. 1876



WOMENS PAVILION.

PHILADELPHIA U. S. AMERICA — MAY 10TH TO NOVEMBER 10TH 1876.

mainly by women, such as hospitals and "homes," sisterhoods, magdalen asylums, boarding schools, nurseries, mission schools, and other organized work. Biographical sketches of illustrious women will be published; writings of representative female authors will be exhibited; also photographs of distinguished authors, writers, composers, inventors and philanthropists will be shown. A feature of this department will be a National Cook Book.

It is intended to erect a building according to plans furnished by Miss Keen, a Boston architect, wherein a Kindergarten will be held daily under the charge of a lady, who is now training a class in Philadelphia for exhibition.

Any woman teacher desirous of exhibiting her system of teaching, can bring her classes to the school-room, where they can be examined in their recitations. There is no doubt but that an inestimable good will result from this movement. Women themselves can see what woman can do and has done, thereby elevating herself in the opinion of the community.

It is safe to assert that no country has accomplished as much, through the aid of women, as America, and this exhibition will teach a lesson to those who are apt to disparage female labor in the professions and sciences.

U. S. GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

THIS building which is located at the intersection of Belmont and Fountain Avenues is constructed in the form of a cross. The interior consists of a central nave and aisles, 100 ft. in width by 400 ft. in depth, with a cross transept near the eastern end 100 ft. in width by 300 ft. deep; at the intersection of the nave and transept rises a graceful cupola to a height of 60 ft. and this is surmounted by a lantern. The whole area occupied by the structure is 102,000 square ft.

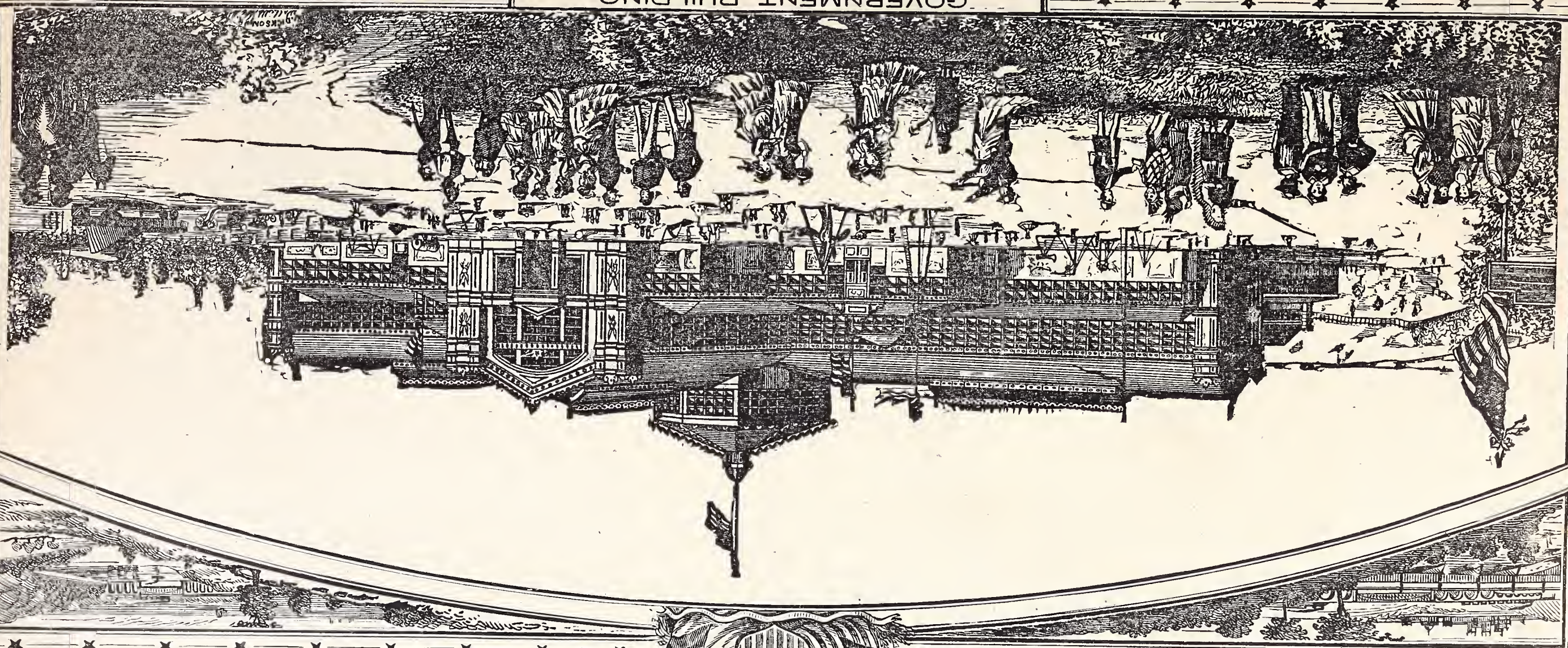
A most complete exhibit of the products of our nation is made. The several departments at Washington are represented, and great efforts have been put forth by each to make its exhibition full and exhaustive. The War Department offers for inspection its armament and uniforms from 1776 to 1876. The Engineers' Bureau sends a complete set of maps, photographs and charts for the purpose of showing the system of river and harbor improvements, models of forts, engineering machinery, pontoon bridges, wagon trains, mining tools, instruments for reconnoisance and a complete outfit of photographic requisites; also, the model of a lighthouse, of a boat for removing snags from rivers and a dredging boat.

The Ordnance Bureau exhibits everything pertaining to the arms and ammunition of the army; the process of making guns is shown, all parts of the Springfield rifle and carbine being made and put together daily; machines in operation showing the mode of making metallic cartridges; a 20-inch Rodman

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

1776 — 1876

GOVERNMENT BUILDING



PHILADELPHIA U. S. AMERICA — MAY 10TH TO NOVEMBER 10TH 1876.

smooth bore weighing 115,100 lbs. is mounted in the open air and worked by a detachment of soldiers; models will show the system of field siege and coast artillery. The Gatling gun is an object of special interest; complete sets of shot, shell, grenades, cartridge bags, gunpowder for rifles, cannon and mortars all form an attractive exhibition.

The Medical Bureau sends a post hospital of twenty-four beds, and a complete series of army medical supplies, stores, clothing, surgical instruments, models for barracks, ambulances and medical wagons.

The Quartermaster's Department exhibits all the appliances for a campaign, such as clothing, camp and garrison equipage, tents, flags, musical instruments, army wagons, &c.

The Signal Service has erected a tower seventy-five ft. high, which closes like a telescope into a compass of twenty-five ft. In half an hour it can be run up and securely fastened. The signal system by torch and lantern by night, and flags by day will be fully exemplified.

The Navy Department sends models of every ship of importance in the American Navy from the time of the Revolution to the present year; also models of rams, torpedo boats and monitors; a complete steel launch, cutters, ship boats and distilling apparatus. An interesting instrument will be the sounding machine. In signals there are colored lights, sets of mortars and paper bombs, nautical compasses, charts, books, plans of derricks, cranes, &c., will be shown. The astronomical instruments used in observing the transit of Venus will attract attention.

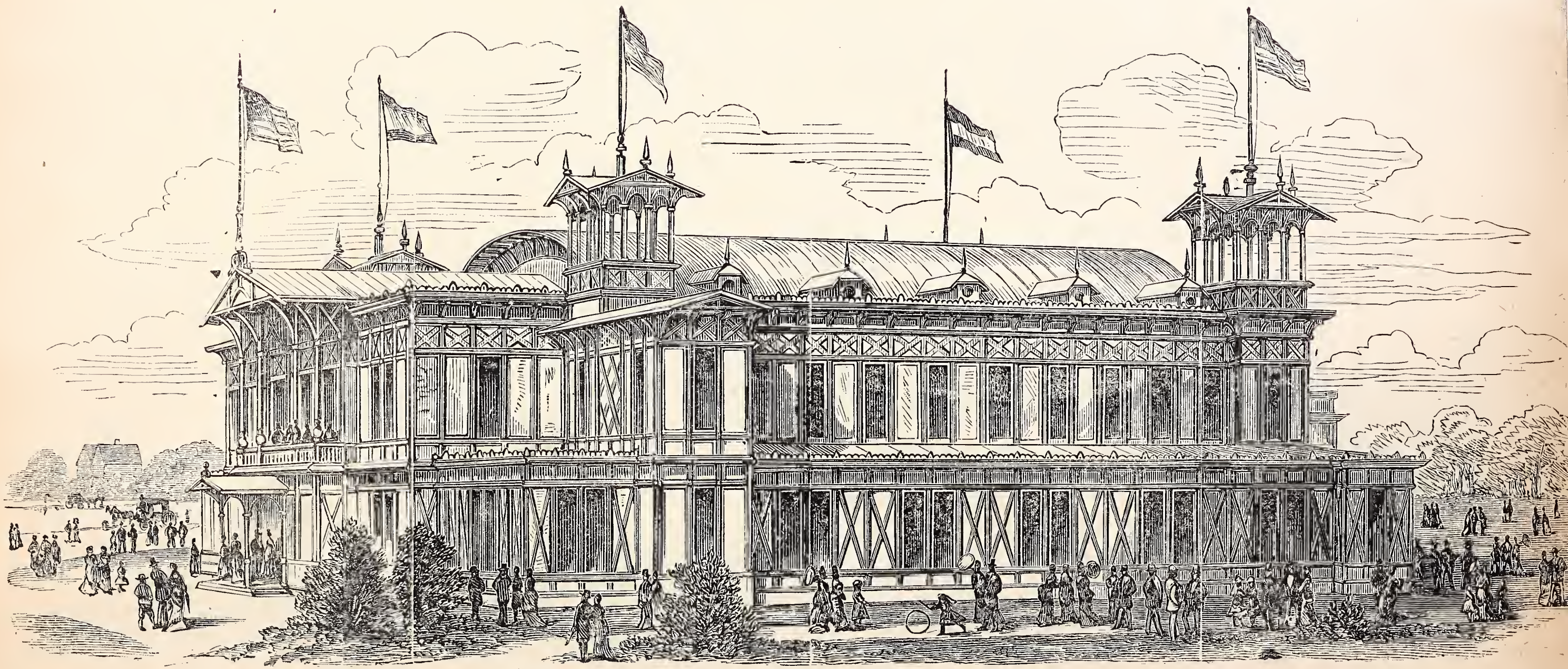
The Smithsonian Institute makes a large display of fishes, and the subject of fish culture will be explained fully by Professor Baird. The animal kingdom is largely represented, and all appliances for hunting, trapping, the lasso, rifles, &c., will be exhibited. The Mineral Department is undoubtedly the finest ever shown in America. It is also proposed to bring to Philadelphia about twenty-five familes representing the American aborigines; they will wear their native costume and live precisely as they do in their own reservations.

The Department of the Interior exhibits about five thousand models taken from the Patent Office, of revolutionary curiosities—there will be shown Washington's Commission as General of the American Army, a full display of his camp equipage, clothing, sword, &c. The practical working of the system of issuing patents will be explained by the requisite clerks from Washington.

The Pension Office exhibits volumes containing accounts of Revolutionary officers, also bibles containing their genealogy.

The Census Bureau shows the books of its office complete from 1790 to 1876.

The Indian Bureau in conjunction with the Ethnological Department of the Smithsonian Institute are aiding in exhibiting the Indians in their mode of life. Every tribe has contributed to the Exhibition. An Indian residence



THE JUDGES' HALL.

100x40 with posts made of carved cedar and furniture of same material will be an object of curiosity. Ancient relics, old fish hooks, iron implements, stone arrow heads, carved bones, quaint ornaments will be shown.

The Bureau of Education will have a fine exhibit of the different systems of schools, and model school-houses will be erected on the grounds. The Adobe House of New Mexico, the Sod House of Nebraska will have their models. As far as possible it is intended to represent the ideas and methods of instruction as brought here by the early colonists; such as the Spanish in the South, the English in Virginia, New England and Pennsylvania, the Dutch in New York and the Swedes in Delaware, the system of instruction of the present day will be fully illustrated, embracing the classification into the elementary, the common and normal schools, the training schools, college of science, agriculture and classical training, the theological, medical and naval schools; colleges for studying law and dentistry; institutes for music, art, painting and sculpture, etching, engraving and the like. The other divisions of the system into institutes for the blind, deaf, dumb, orphans, reformatory schools; instruction given in jails and prisons and the like will be explained.

The Hayden exploring expedition will make a most interesting exhibition, and our new National Park will be reproduced exactly by a model on the scale of one mile to an inch; also models of the ruins of the cliff builders, a tribe who built their houses in inaccessible localities.

THE JUDGES' HALL.

THIS building is located on the right side of Belmont Avenue, between the two principal buildings and about 150 ft. in their rear. It is 152 ft. long by 115 ft. wide, with a porch 6x9 ft.

The hall devoted to the assembly of the Judges is 60 ft. by 80 ft., and 43 ft. high. Adjacent to it is a hall 25 ft. by 60 ft., and 25 ft. high. These two halls can be thrown into one by removing the partitions, should occasion demand it.

Committee rooms are arranged on either side of the large hall, convenient of access. The officers are provided with rooms for the transaction of business.

On the second floor is a hall 22 ft. by 60 ft., where the members of the several committees may convene. Toilet rooms, both for gentlemen and ladies, are conveniently located and are furnished with all requisite accessories. The interior is elegantly painted and decorated. The exterior is plastered in such manner as will represent wood construction of modern architecture. The cost is about $30,000.

The system of awards, adopted by the Centennial Exhibition, is regarded by competent judges, as being the best and most thorough yet devised, as follows:

First.—Awards shall be based upon written reports, attested by the signature of their authors.

Second.—Two hundred judges shall be appointed to make such reports, one-half of whom shall be foreigners and one-half citizens of the United States. They will be selected for their known qualification and character, and will be experts in departments to which they will be respectively assigned. The foreign members of this body will be appointed by the Commission of each country and in conformity with the distribution and allotment to each, which will be hereafter announced. The judges from the United States will be appointed by the Centennial Commission.

Third.—The sum of $1,000 will be paid to each commissioned judge for personal expenses.

Fourth.—Reports and awards shall be based upon inherent and comparative merit. The elements of merit shall be held to include considerations relating to originality, invention, discovery, utility, quality, skill, workmanship, fitness for the purpose intended, adaptation to public wants, economy and cost

Fifth.—Each report will be delivered to the Centennial Commission, as soon as completed, for final award and publication.

Sixth.—Awards will be finally decreed by the United States Centennial Commission, in compliance with the Act of Congress, and will consist of a diploma, with a uniform bronze medal and a special report of the judges on the subject of the award.

Seventh.—Each exhibitor will have the right to reproduce and publish the report awarded to him, but the United States Centennial Commission reserves the right to publish and dispose of all reports in the manner it thinks best for public information, and also to embody and distribute the reports as records of the Exhibition.

The method of the selection and appointment of judges, in many respects, differs radically from the systems hitherto tried in international exhibitions. Awards have generally been made by an international jury of 600 members. The appointment of juries to countries has been tried on various basis, but was usually made on the basis of the relative space in the exhibition occupied by the products of each country respectively. The great jury was divided into numerous small juries, who examined the products and prepared lists of names of persons whom they proposed for awards, and the proposals thus named were confirmed or rejected by higher juries. The awards consisted chiefly of medals of different values, gold, silver, &c. This system brought together a numerous and incongruous assembly, including many individuals unqualified, and although the basis of representation was apparently fair, its results were delusive. A few countries nearest the exhibition, whose products could be collected and exposed at the smallest proportional expense occupied large spaces; the numerous remote countries filled smaller spaces; consequently the number of jurors allotted to the smaller spaces, when distributed, left them without jurors on most classes of articles, and on the remaining classes with only a minority

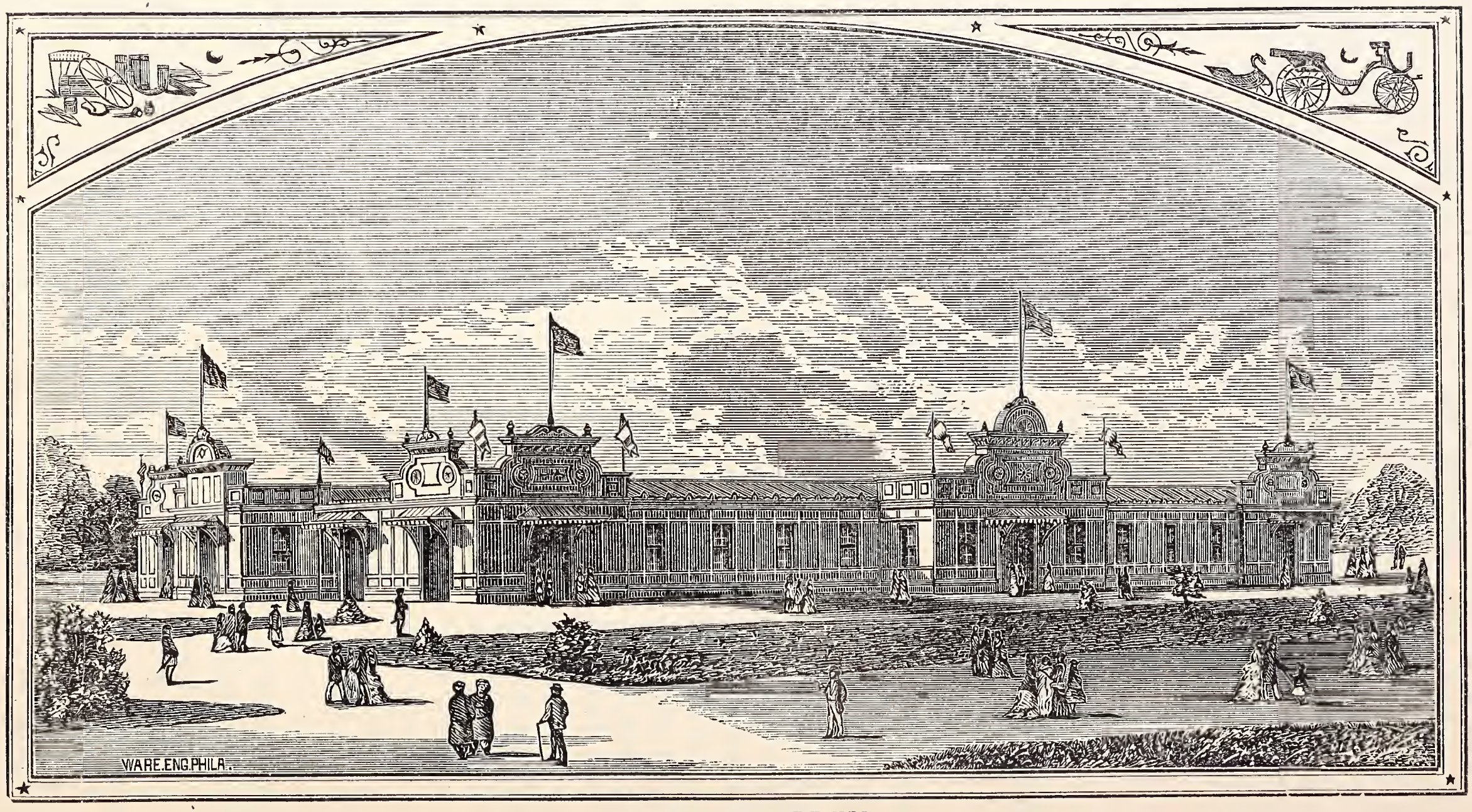
of jurors, which, in voting on awards, had no influence. The awards were thus in effect decreed by the few contiguous countries, whose products filled the largest space. Written reports on the products were not usually made by the juries, and if made were not generally published, so that no person, outside of the jury, was informed on what grounds awards were made. The medals when distributed were as silent as the verdicts; moral responsibility for the decisions attached to no one, and the awards thus made contained as little useful information and carried as little weight as anonymous reports usually carry.

THE CARRIAGE AND WAGON BUILDING.

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that occasionally a livery carriage is imported from London, the fact is admitted all over Europe, that in the manufacture of light carriages and road wagons the United States has no competitor. American trotting buggies may be seen in Pall Mall, the Champs Elysée, and the Unter der Linden, where their appearance is always an attraction. The building for the display of Carriages is located North of the Main Building and West of Art Gallery. It is built of wood and iron, and lighted principally by skylights; it is 345 ft. long and 230 wide. There are entrances on each of the four sides, with offices attached to each entrance; one side of this structure will be devoted entirely to carriages, railway cars, omnibuses, wagons, &c., and the number of the carriages will be specially large. The exhibits by American manufacturers numbering over one hundred; English forty-five; France thirty-six; and Germany and Italy each one. The French propose to run their patent wheels with india rubber tires, and also carriages with springs of rubber. There can be no question but that this exhibit will be the most complete of its kind the world has ever seen.

THE BREWERS' BUILDING.

LOCATED in the immediate vicinity of Agricultural Hall, this edifice will attract universal attention. The taste for malt liquors is largely on the increase in the United States, and it has led already to a favorable reduction in the list of the intemperate. The building is 200 by 80 ft., and will contain all the machinery used in brewing, with samples of lager beer, Rochester, Vienna and Milwaukee beer; English pale ale, stout and porter; Philadelphia and New York ales. There is every prospect of a large exhibit from the best breweries in Europe, and it will be most complete and exhaustive in all that relates to the manufacture of a beverage from hops.



CARRIAGE BUILDING.

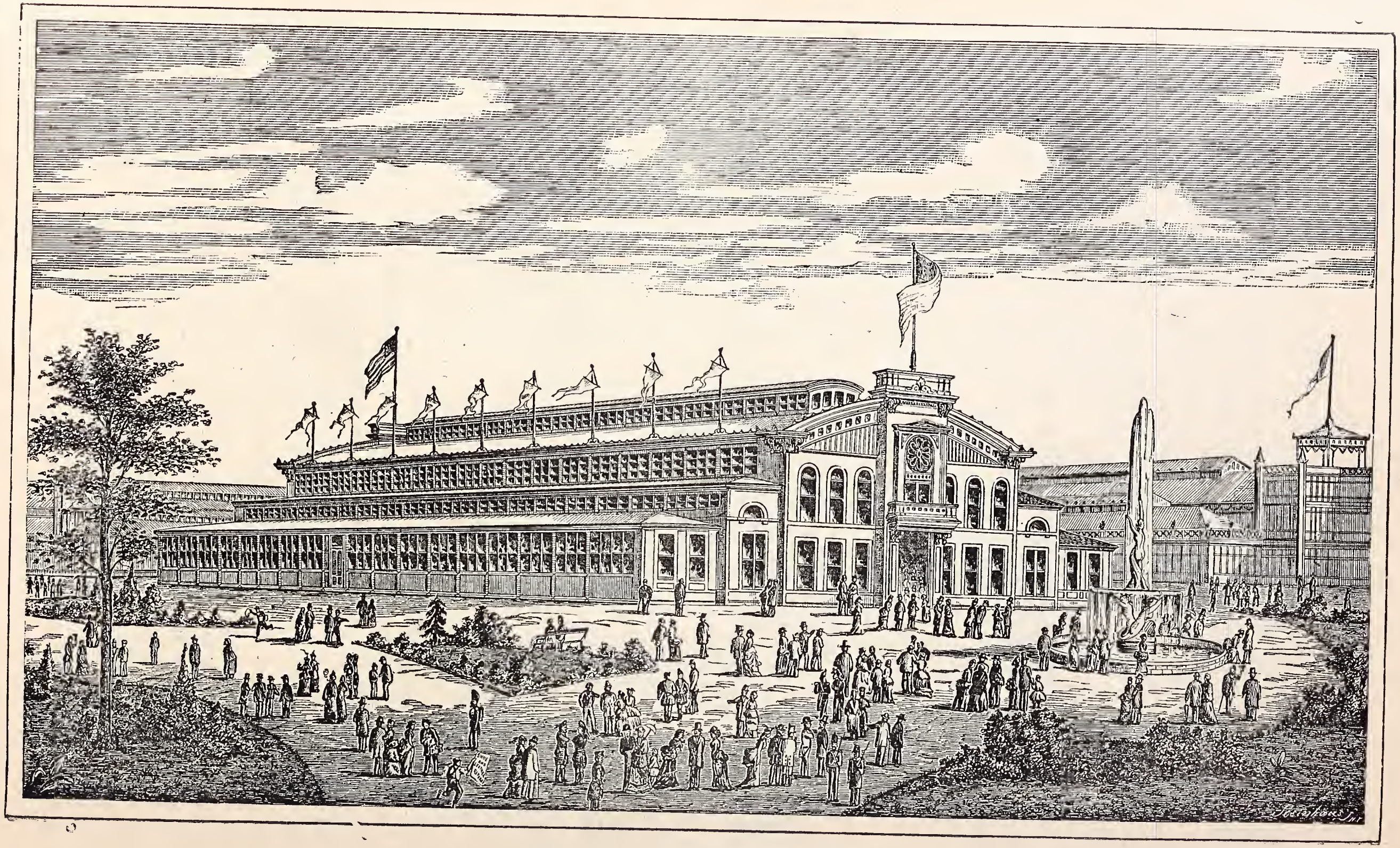
THE DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION BUILDING.

THIS picturesque edifice is located near the Horticultural Hall under the shade of trees, and is peculiarly attractive in its style of architecture. It has been modeled after that fancy of Marie Antoinnette, the Petit Trianon, and will in every respects compare favorably with it in beauty. It is 50 ft. wide and 100 ft. long, and surrounding it, an acre of ground, will be prettily laid out and ornamented with fountains and statues. Tables are arranged for the comfort of visitors, who will be served by one hundred young women in the picturesque costume of Normandy dairy maids. Milk, cream, buttermilk, curds and whey and berries will be dispensed by the attendants; and cows will be kept to insure a supply of fresh milk.

SHOE AND LEATHER BUILDING.

IN September 1875, Alexander P. Brown, a Boot and Shoe Manufacturer of Philadelphia, conceived the idea of having a separate building erected on the grounds of the U. S. Centennial Exhibition, in which could be exhibited the productions of the American and foreign Shoe Manufacturers, and all the fabrics connected with the Hide and Leather interest. The Centennial Board of Finance granted the concession of a lot of ground eligibly located on Elm Avenue, on which to erect the Shoe and Leather Building, "provided the cost of the building be covered by those engaged in the business." The different sections of the country were solicited to contribute their share in the enterprise, through the following well-known representatives of the Shoe and Leather trade, Jackson S. Schultz, of New York, Alexander P. Brown, of Philadelphia, Chas. W. Hersey, of Boston, J. B. Hoyt, of New York, and A. L. Coolidge, of Boston, with most satisfactory results.

Alex. B. Bary, an architect of ability, has charge of the plans and specifications, and J. H. Coffrode and Co. are contractors for the structure at a cost of $30,750. The building is admirably suited for the purposes designed, and will be a distinctive and practical feature of the Exhibition. Its size is 160 feet wide and 314 feet deep. In shape the building forms a parallelogram. The materials of its construction are wood, glass and iron, and the style of architecture strictly American. The interior of the building presents an open space 256 feet long and 160 feet wide. The roof is supported by columns 16 feet apart. The central section being a curve 80 feet wide of the Howe truss pattern, over which is a Louvre ventilator 20 feet wide, and running the entire length of the building, and 59 feet above the ground. The flag staffs are 80 feet high and the pavilions respectively 20 and 30 feet in height.



SHOE AND LEATHER BUILDING.

The ground floor of the Exhibition is divided as follows: an aisle 15 feet wide runs through the center of the building from end to end, and on either side of the central aisle are two of 10 feet wide running parallel with it. Across the centre is an aisle 10 feet wide, on the ends of which are sliding doors leading to Machinery Hall on the north, and to Elm Avenue on the south. The east and west sections of the ground floor have aisles 14 feet wide. There are eight main exhibition spaces, bounded by the aisles, these being 20 feet 6 inches in width, and there are also four exhibition spaces of 12 feet in width.

On the right and left of the main entrance, stairways lead to the second floor, in front of which are galleries 8 feet wide, which give an unobstructed view of the lower floor. A hall 16 feet wide divides the second story into two parts, and leads to a balcony facing Belmont Avenue, giving a commanding view of all the buildings in the grounds.

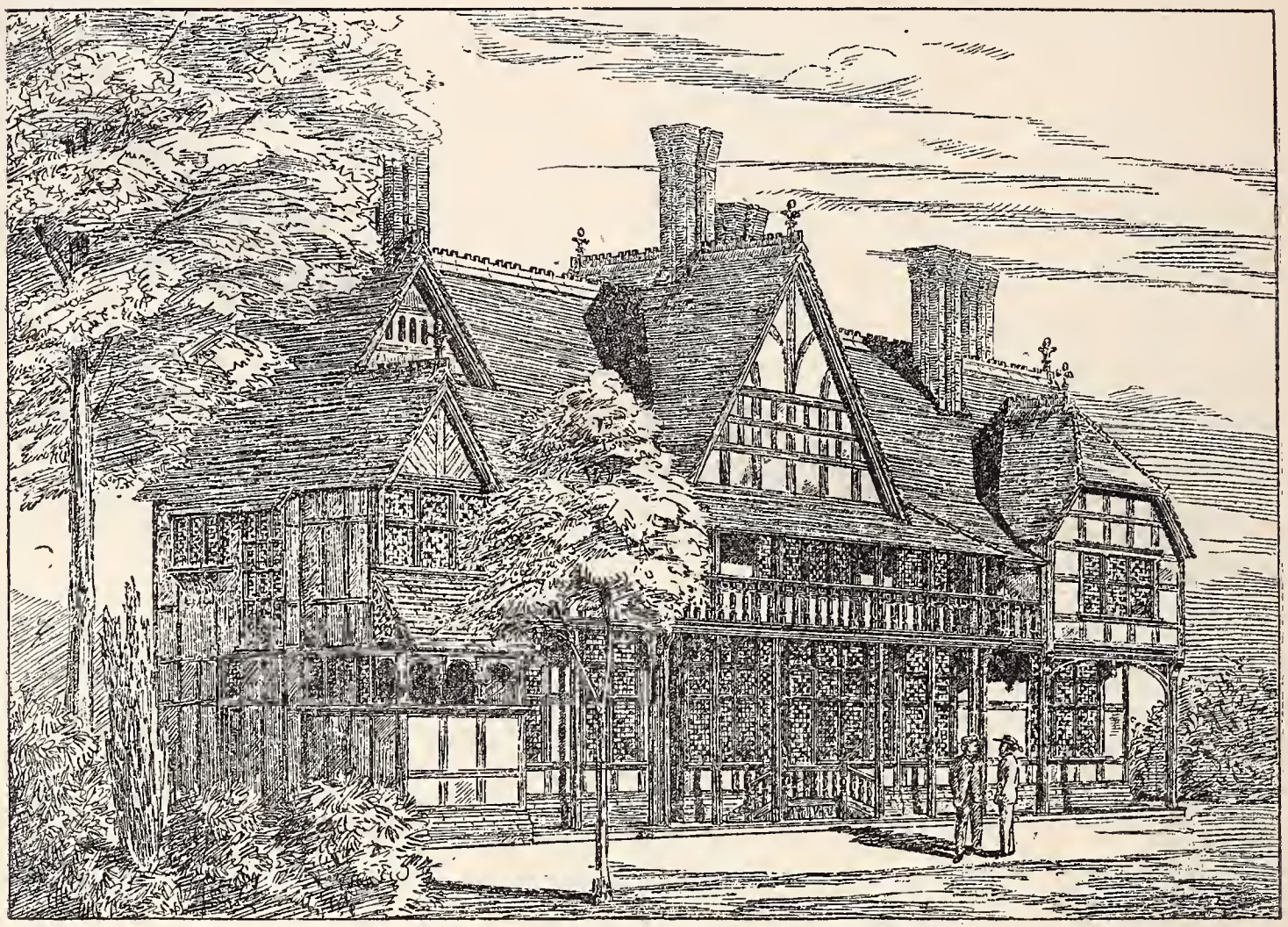
On either side of the hall are ladies' and gentlemen's parlors, 16 by 32 feet in size, and, on the first floor, wash-rooms, water-closets, writing-rooms and telegraph offices.

THE BUILDINGS OF THE BRITISH COMMISSION.

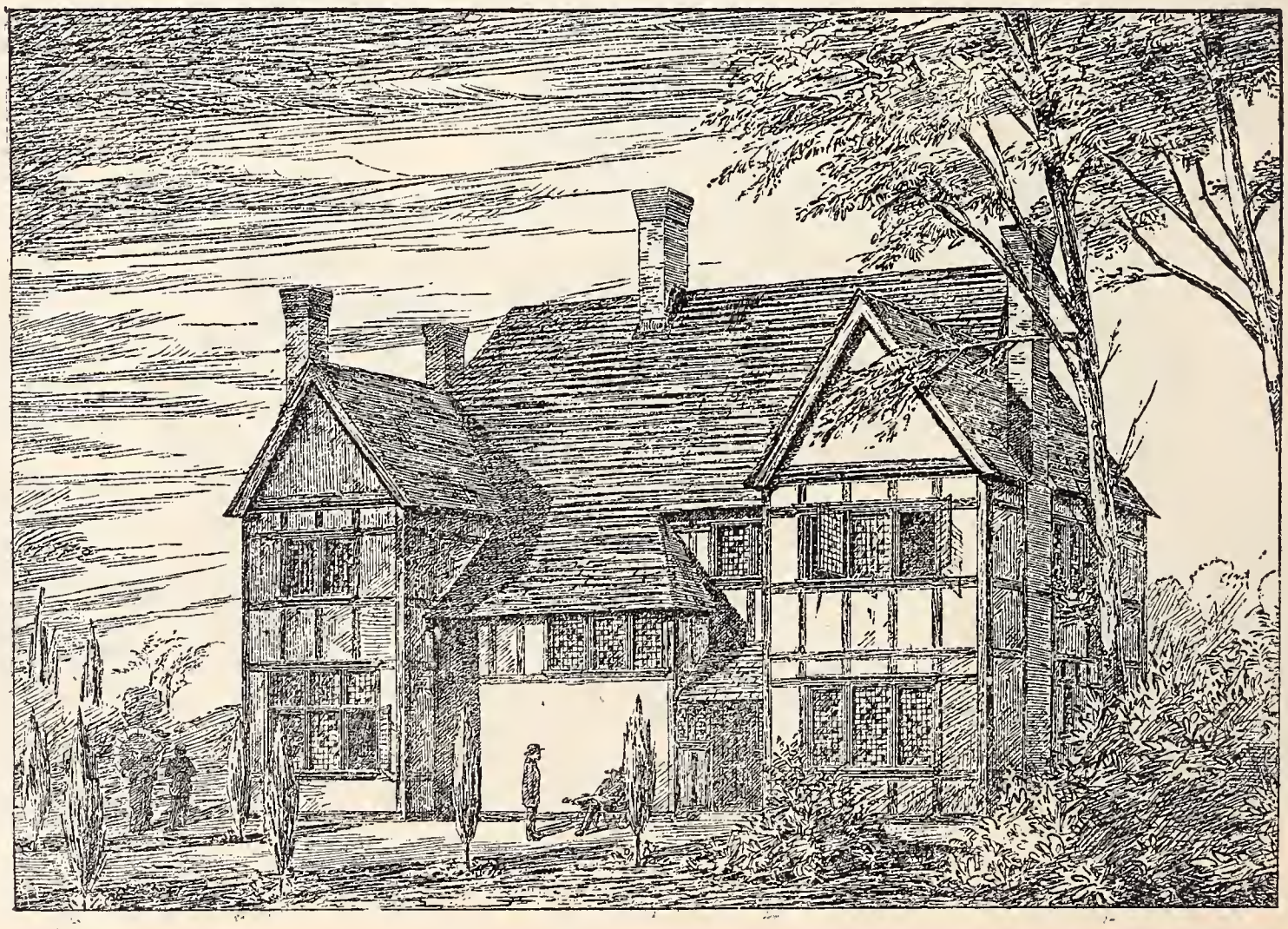
NOTWITHSTANDING the many prophecies regarding the action of the British Government, no country has evinced more interest than Great Britain, indicating almost a personal pride in the success of the Exhibi-

tion. The greatest care has been exercised in the selection of articles that are to come into competition with American manufactures.

For the convenience and comfort of those connected with the English Commission, buildings have been erected at their expense, within the Centennial Grounds, and these structures are intended to convey some idea of English architecture in former days.



The main building is 93 feet by 68 feet, and contains a large reception room, where the representatives of "Merrie England" intend to entertain their



guests. The walls are of half-timber work with lath and rough cast plaster between, the base being a plinth of red brick coped with stone. The roofs are covered with plain red tiles, with tile ridging, hips and finials. The southern aspect, which is the front, presents what at the first glance appears to be three heavily gabled structures joined together, when in reality there is but one, whose wings and centre have such large gables as to hide the long roof behind. The body of the building seems to be entirely window, for the casements of the rooms and of the corridors in the two stories of the structure are connected and form an uninterrupted line of windows. The panes are four inches square, set in lead frames. The vestibule doors, as well as those at the entrance to the hall, have six panels on one side and nine on the other. The mantel piece of the hall is seven feet high, and is built of dark walnut, handsomely carved; the grate is of iron and brass, and the hearth is made of tiling.

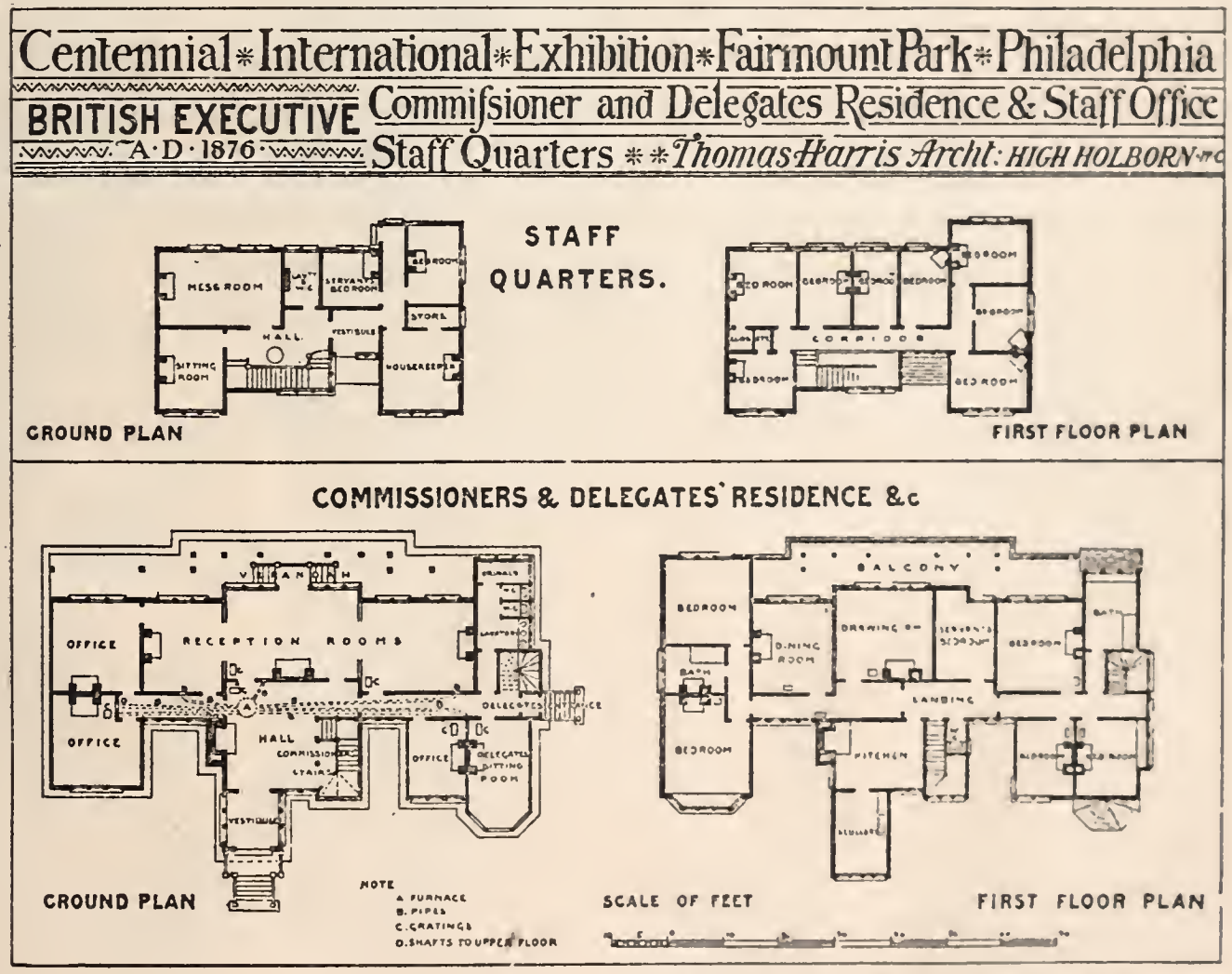
The reception room is 22 feet by 17 feet, and will be carpeted and furnished in magnificent style, in harmony, as regards detail, with the character of the building.

The upper story is devoted to parlor, bed rooms, dining room and kitchen. The wash rooms are provided with basins of a peculiar make, which are imported from England.

In the construction of the building everything is made to play a secondary part to the decorative idea of the architect. The beams protrude and are carved into various forms.

The fire places are the main attractions in the rooms, being large and imposing. The internal wood work throughout is stained and varnished.

The second building, as regards size, is represented above, and is intended



as a residence for the force employed in guarding the articles on exhibition, and in general style of architecture is not unlike the larger structure.

The third building is devoted to kitchen and laundry purposes, and is also the dormitory of the servants.

The fourth cut represents the plans of the interior of the two larger houses, by which a complete knowledge of the arrangement can be obtained.

THE PHOTOGRAPHERS' HALL.

THIS building is erected through the agency of the members of the photographic profession all over the United States, and will prove most attractive in its contents, as the best specimens of sun printing will be represented from all nations. Photographic Hall will occupy a space 258 ft. long by 107 ft. wide, and the interior arrangement is as follows:

The hanging screens are twenty-eight in number, four of them are 19 feet long, and twenty-four are 24 ft. long each, and as both sides are equally good for an exhibit, and as a band of 10 feet of pictures may be reckoned, it furnishes forty-eight spaces of 240 square feet each, and the four screens of 19 feet long each furnish eight spaces of 190 square feet each. The walls of the building furnish 5,320 feet more, together 18,360 square feet. Add to this the surface of the T-shaped termination of the screens towards the middle avenue, and we get 750 square feet more, making a total of 19,080 feet. Now this estimate is based on the assumption that pictures will not be hung nearer the floor than two and a half feet, but if only half of that should be covered (at the option of exhibitors, of course) it would add about 800 square feet more.

The screens stand 16 feet apart, and in some cases floor space can be gained for exhibits between them, and floor space will be had for the same use all along the middle avenue between the ends of the screens. The T-shaped termination of the screens towards the middle avenue is available for pictures, and will be from two feet to two and a half feet wide. These ends of the screens being covered with pictures will greatly improve the effect in viewing the middle avenue along its entire length, as in sharp perspective it has the appearance nearly of a continuous wall of pictures. The main purpose of it however is to stiffen and strengthen the screens.

It will be seen from this that there will be an exhibition of photography here such as the world never saw.

THE PHOTOGRAPHERS' HALL.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.

As Centennial Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, Gen. Hartranft has won for himself the friendship and esteem of his fellow citizens. Through his exertions the needed State legislation has been successfully secured for the purpose of enabling the Keystone State to maintain the high position to which she is so justly entitled in connection with the great anniversary of 1876.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THIS building is located on Belmont Avenue, near the United States Government Building, and is occupied as the headquarters of the Pennsylvania State Commission. It is in the Gothic style of architecture, and occupies a space 98 by 55 feet. It is surrounded by a tasteful piazza 6 feet wide, and is ornamented with a central tower, flanked on either side by two smaller octagonal towers. The main hall is 30 by 50 feet, having on the right ladies' and gentlemen's parlors, beautifully fitted up with dressing-rooms and other conveniences. On the left are the rooms for the use of the committee. To Pennsylvania all the credit is due for securing the needed financial assistance for starting this great enterprise, and it is right and proper that the citizens of the Keystone State should have a place of meeting within the grounds of the Exhibition.

NEW YORK STATE BUILDING.

THIS builing is 60 feet long, and two stories high, with a French roof. In the centre is a graceful tower, from the top of which a splendid view of the beautiful grounds can be enjoyed. Around three sides of the building is run a tasteful piazza 15 feet wide. Offices for the State Centennial Board, reception-rooms for visitors from New York, private rooms for ladies, and all modern improvements for the comfort of exhibitors and guests are contained in the building. It is a fine specimen of modern architecture, showing what grace and beauty can be wrought from wood by improved methods of carving and moulding under the direction of skilled artists.

NEW JERSEY STATE BUILDING.

THIS State which has acted with so much liberality in its subscription to the Centennial stock, has erected one of the most attractive edifices on the grounds. It is located on Belmont Avenue, adjacent to the Women's Pavilion, and is admirably arranged for the special accommodation of the New Jersey State Commissioners, with offices and private rooms. The tiles and brick used in its construction are exclusively manufactured in the State.

ACCOMMODATIONS AT PHILADELPHIA.

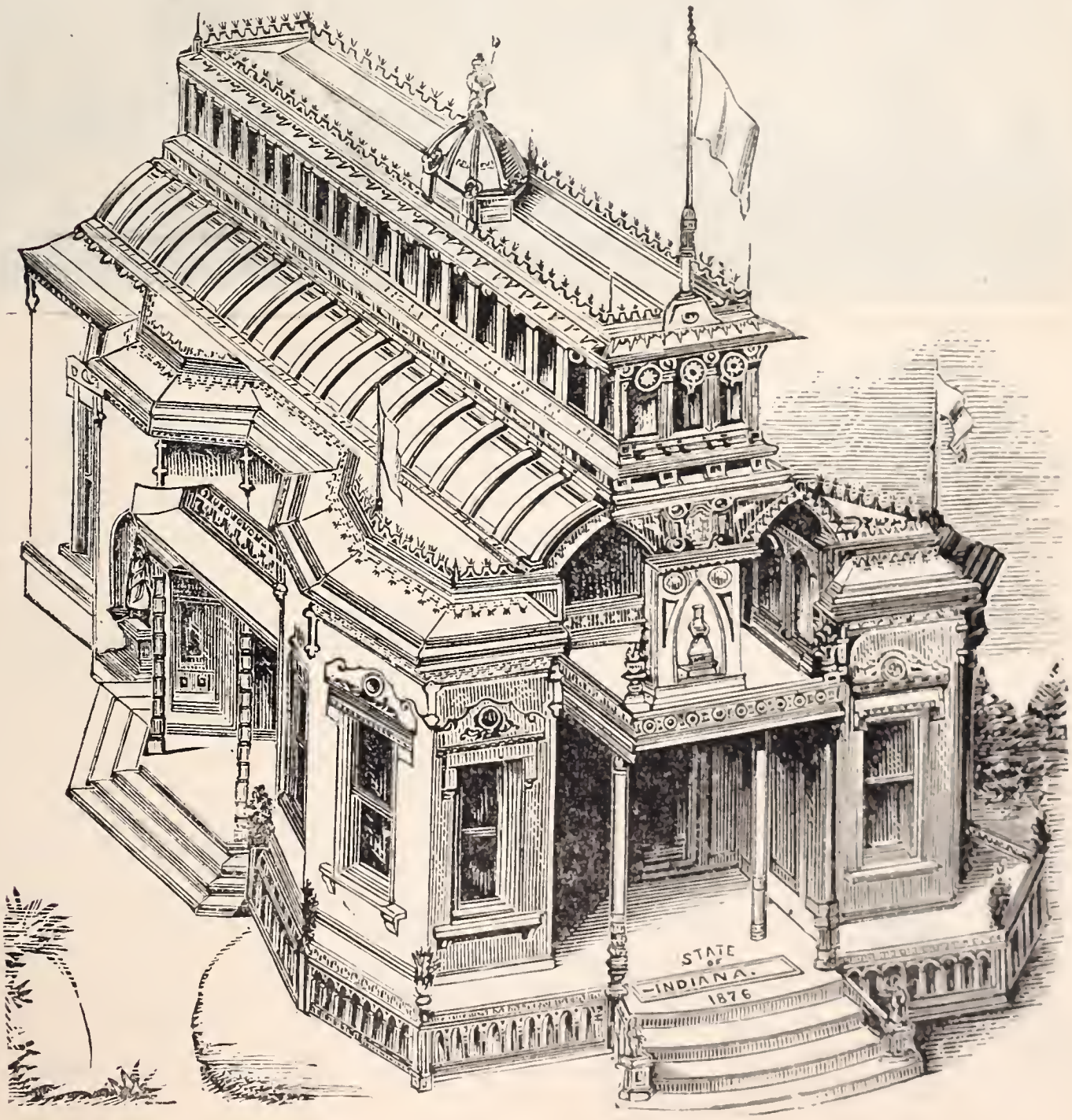
THE Centennial Committee on Accommodations for Visitors report that the hotels and boarding houses in Philadelphia will accommodate 98,000 visitors, and the accommodation offered by private houses will increase the number to 118,000. If necessary, these accommodations can be increased to the wants of 150,000 persons. This includes facilities offered by hotels at from $1.50 to $5 per day, and boarding houses from $1.50 to $2.50 per day, and the Patrons' camp at Elm station and Camp Scott, for the accommodation of the soldiers. The Committee consider the local facilities for reaching the grounds by steam and horse cars, steamboats, cabs, omnibuses, etc., ample and cheap.

THE CONNECTICUT COTTAGE.

THIS is now finished, and its dimensions are thirty feet front by forty feet deep, with a wing or extension ten feet by twelve feet, a piazza ten feet by twenty feet, and a good sized old fashioned porch leading into the main room, which is twenty-two feet by thirty feet, with a ceiling about fifteen feet high; three sides of this room is ornamented with a gallery. Leading from this main or reception room is a ladies' parlor and toilet room, and a gentlemen's toilet room, a cloak, coat, hat, and parcel room, and a private room and office for the managers and their agent. The inside wood work of this building consists chiefly of white pine and smoke-stained wood, and in the main room is one of those peculiar, old style fire-place and mantel. This mantel is now in position and attracts much attention. It has a shelf half a yard wide, at a height of about five feet from the floor and about two feet above this first shelf is a second and narrower one, supported by two compound brackets resting on the lower one. Between the fire-place and the wood work are side pieces and a head piece of Connecticut brown stone. This stone work is surrounded by glazed earthen tiles which were made in this city especially for this purpose, and which are decorated with designs representing incidents of historical interest connected with the early history and settlement of this State. The middle portion of the outside of the building is covered with scallop-fashioned shingles, the upper portion is lathed and plastered, and the lower part is weather-boarded.

INDIANA STATE BUILDING.

HEREWITH we present elevation of the Indiana State Building, now erected in the grounds. The intention is, says the *Graphic*, to make the Indiana Building as far as possible characteristic of Indiana homes and productions. It is constructed of a combination of wood and other building materials, a frame of wood being the support of the building and roof, to which an outer wall of brick, stone, terra cotta, iron, and coal can be attached. There are three entrances by four broad steps to the front and side porches, and an open-roofed balcony extends from each side entrance to the front entrance. The assembly hall is designed to be a grand auditorium for miscellaneous gatherings. It is in the form of an irregular cross, 55 ft. at its longest angle, and has about 1400 ft. of floor. From the level of the ceilings of the side rooms it is spanned by a truss-arched roof at a height of 24 ft. above the centre of the hall. It is lighted by the rotunda above, and an ornamental fountain plays in the centre below. On the walls are 200 tablets, of which number 92 are used by the counties of the State for the general statistics of each county, and the remainder given to individuals or firms. There are also committee-rooms, a ladies' parlor, invalids' room, post-office, telegraph-office, baggage-room, gentlemen's parlor, and the building will be a place where any citizen of the State can be at home, to entertain friends and dispatch business. The whole is surmounted by a handsome truss roof, from the top of whose arches a lighted open rotundo of glass and wood rises, crested with metallic ornaments and statues. The entire cost of the building does not exceed $10,000.



KANSAS AND COLORADO STATE BUILDING

THESE two States representing as they do the great farming and mineral interests of the Country, have united together in the erection of a suitable building for the display of their respective products and the accommodation of their citizens.

THE BUILDING FLAGS.

BUILDINGS on the Centennial Grounds carry over each entrance a numbered banner surmounted by a small flag. The color of the flag corresponds with the border of the banner, and indicates the class to which the building belongs, viz:

Blue.—Buildings erected by the Centennial Commission.
Red.—United States and State Buildings.
White.—Foreign buildings.
Yellow.—Restaurants, places of entertainment, etc.
Green.—Miscellaneous buildings.

For convenient reference, a separate set of numbers has been adopted for each of the following four subdivisions of the grounds inclosed for Exhibition purposes:

1. Buildings located south of the Avenue of the Republic carry on banners blue numbers between one and fifty.

2. Buildings located north of the Avenue of the Republic and west of Belmont avenue, carry on banners red numbers between fifty and one hundred.

3. Buildings located east of Belmont avenue and south of Fountain avenue, carry on banners yellow numbers between 100 and 150.

4. Buildings located east of Belmont avenue and north of Fountain avenue, carry on banners white numbers between 150 and 200.

THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE BUILDING.

THE structure is of wood, in the open timber mediæval style, having a main building 95 by 80, two stories high, with wings on either side, 26 by 60, one story high. The location chosen is a sightly one, near the English building and next to that erected by Connecticut. A spacious porch makes the main entrance on the avenue, and the visitor enters directly into an audience room (31–6 by 37–6,) the floor of which is laid with large red and black tiles. The room has an open-timber ceiling. Opening from this audience room on the right is the room designed for the State Commission, 26 by 21, and farther along on the same side is located the room set apart exclusively for members of the press from Massachusetts, which is supplied with all the needed conveniences for rapid communication with the mails and telegraph lines. Between these rooms, in a recess, are the stairs leading to the second story of the main building, and the space between the State committee's room and the press headquarters, back of this stairway is designed for a private apartment opening from either of the two rooms named. On the left of the audience room and opening from it is a room, 26 by 32, designed for the use of the Board of Managers. The space not occupied by this room on the left of the audience room is equally divided between a private room for the Board of Managers and a ladies' reception room. Opening from the audience room is a hat and coat room, on the left, and a room for a post office on the right, each 21 by 14 feet. The second story is arranged with a spacious corridor running the entire length of the building, from which open on either side eleven chambers, each 12 by 14 feet in size. The main building has a pitched roof, the ridge pole being fifty feet from the ground, and above this rises a substantial tower twenty-five feet high, giving a finished effect and offering an excellent outlook.

THE OHIO STATE BUILDING.

Immediately adjoining the Indiana building, on the east, is the headquarters of Ohio. It is the most substantial of the state buildings. It is built of sandstone, furnished by the proprietors of the various quarries in Ohio. Some of the stones are very beautiful, and the colors are tastefully blended together. Each course of stone is from a different quarry, and twenty-one quarries are represented in the like number of layers from the ground to the eaves. The building is two stories, with high roof. Height of first story, 13 feet 5 inches; of second story, 11 feet 5 inches; of roof, 12 feet. The buiding is 60 feet wide and 58 feet deep, including the front porch. The front is ornamented with a porch, and windows of plate glass,—two lights, 28 by 46 inches, in each frame. In the peak of the roof is the coat-of-arms of the State. A veranda 12 feet wide runs on each side and in rear of the building, that on the east being covered with a porch without columns—the other porches having supporting columns. A hallway 9 feet wide and 46 feet long runs through the centre of the building on each floor, on each side of which are committee, reception, retiring, and other suitable rooms. Heard & Sons, of Cleveland, O., were the architects, and Aaron Doan & Co., of this city, the builders.

A two-story frame building, 40 by 60 feet, has been built as an annex to the above, which will give the State of Ohio the largest private building on the grounds.

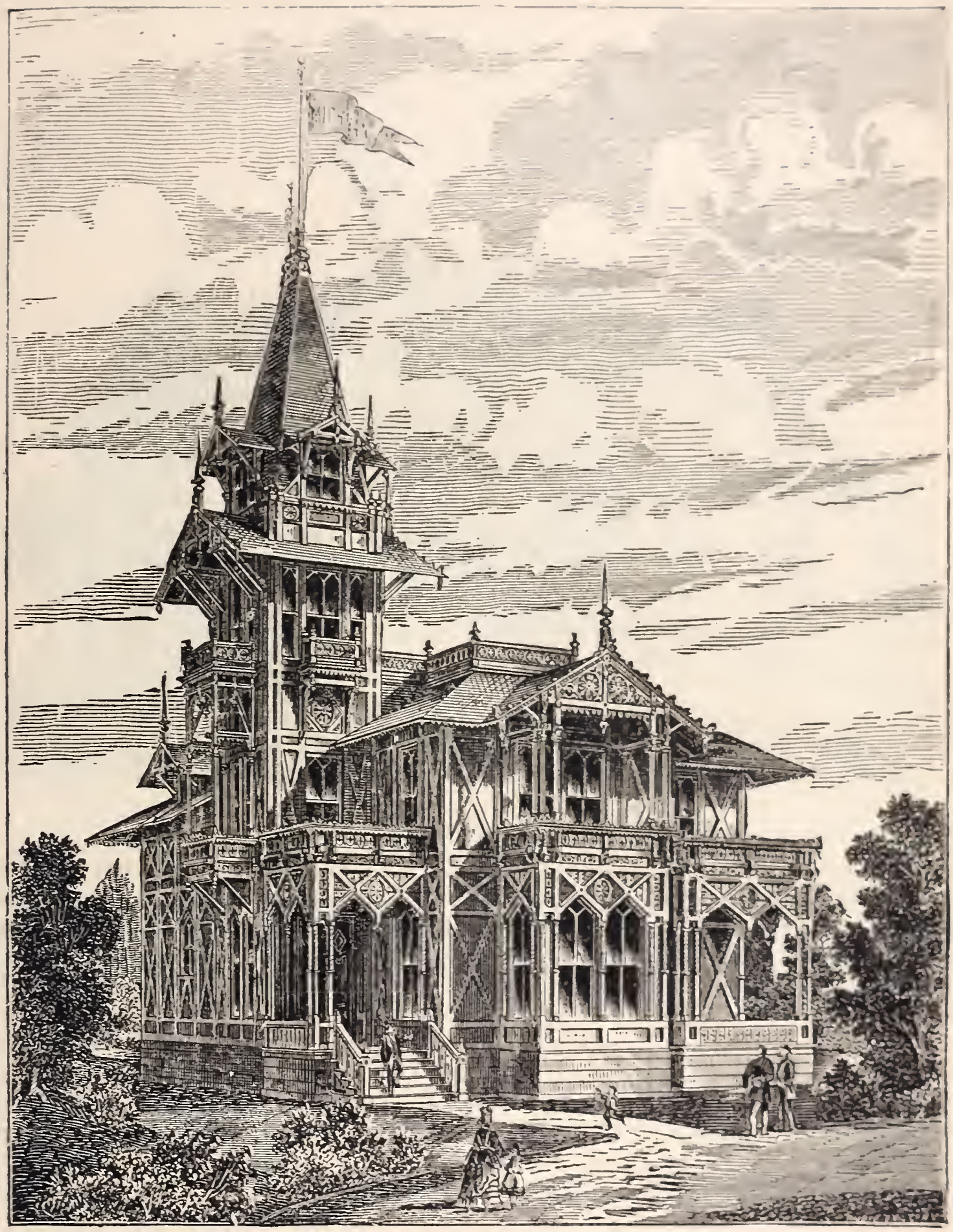
ARKANSAS STATE BUILDING.

THIS Building is erected by the State of Arkansas, under the superintendance of Chas. S. Keyser, Esq., representing the State and acting for Dr. Lawrence and G. E. Dodge, Esq., the State Commissioners. It covers an area of 5,000 square feet, is octagonal in shape, the columns being placed in a circle 82 feet in diameter, the ceiling is spherical and an octagonal dome is placed on the top of the roof, the top being 50 feet above the floor line. The roof construction is of iron, the sides of wood and glass. This building is the design of C. B. Bary, Consulting Engineer of Philadelphia.

THE DELAWARE STATE BUILDING

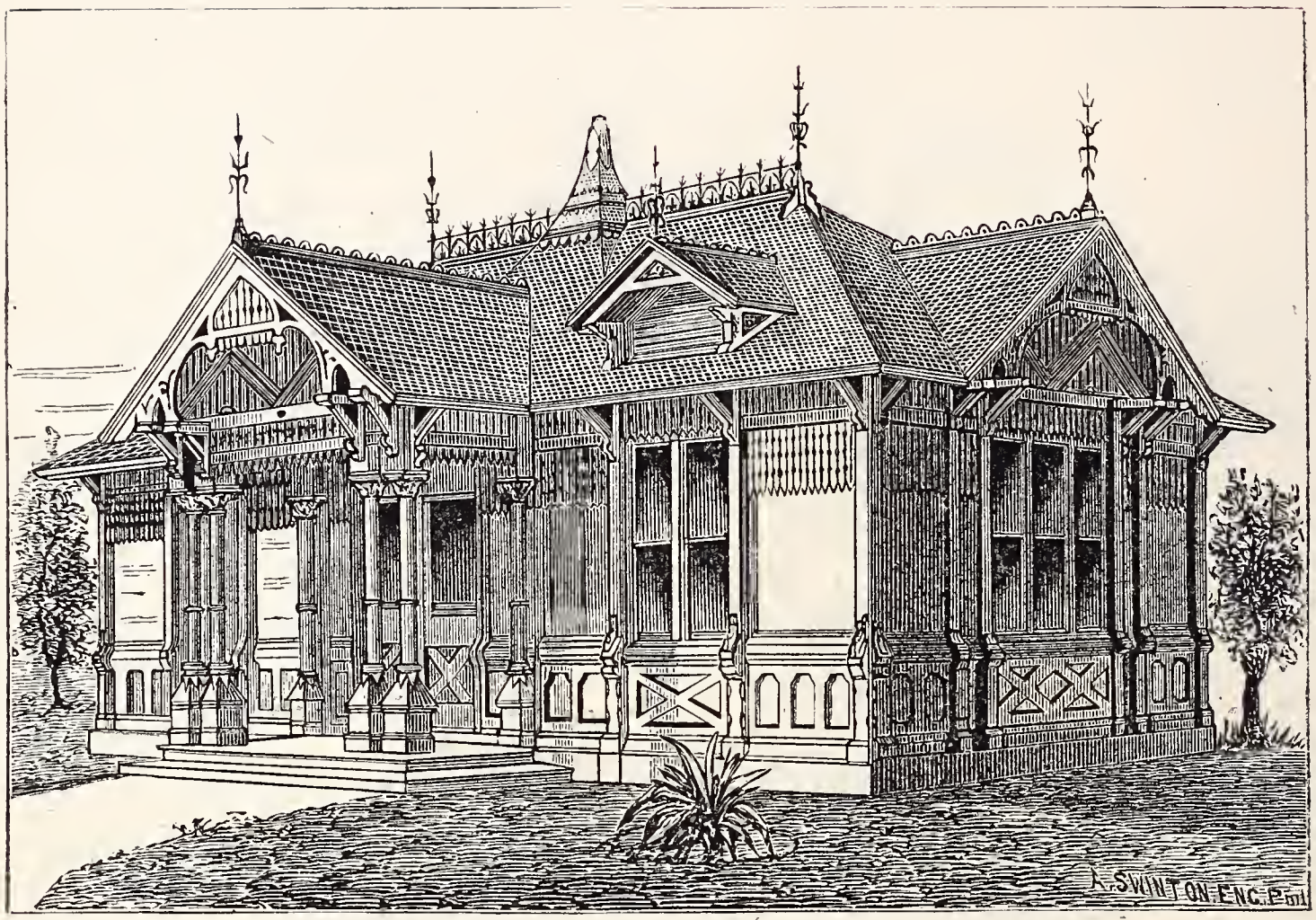
Is located on State Avenue, north of the British Government Buildings, and opposite the New York State Commission. It is built in the Swiss Gothic style of architecture, and entirely of woods native to the State. It is occupied by the State Commissioners the first floor being used as reception-rooms, while the second floor is devoted to business purposes.

Visitors will do well, on their first arrival, to take a trip on the Centennial Railroad (fare, five cents), and thus form a correct idea of the location of the various buildings, before visiting each separately.



THE MICHICAN STATE BUILDING.

THE State of Michigan, in common with other States, feeling the value of the Exhibition, has gone to the expense of putting up a beautiful building to show the resources of the State and its educational advantages. Citizens of Michigan will find here every convenience for their comfort, reception rooms, and accommodations for reading and writing. A file of all the State papers is kept on hand for daily reference.



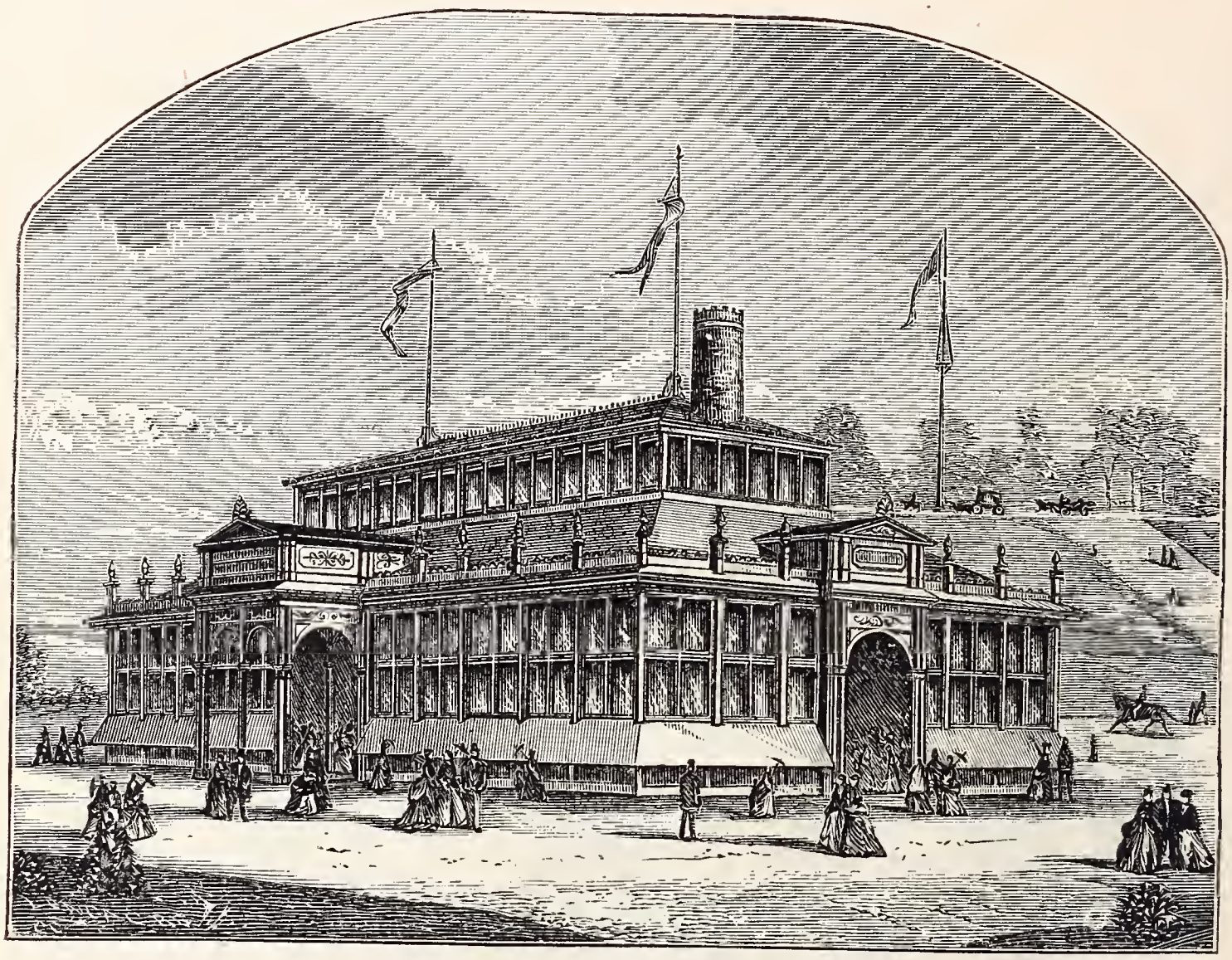
RHODE ISLAND STATE BUILDING.

Is 21 feet by 42, with an addition to the rear of 6½ feet by 19, and an open porch in front of 6 feet by 14. There are in the building ladies' and gentlemen's waiting rooms, with luggage room in rear of entrance. It is built of solid timber, the frame work showing on the outside. The roof is covered with Pennsylvania black slate, The interior is very plain, the rooms being sheathed with narrow boards, the joints running horizontally. The same material shows both inside and outside.

This State is brought more conspicuously forward by its exhibits at the Exhibition than any other. In the Machinery Hall the great steam engine of Mr. Corliss is the most prominent object in the building, and Mr. Corliss is a Rhode Island mechanic; while in the Main Building the fine collection of silverware of the Gorham Manufacturing Co., also of Rhode Island, is one of the principal objects of attraction.

WEST VIRGINIA STATE BUILDING.

Has a front of 59 feet and a depth of 90, which includes an exhibition room in the rear, for the special products of that State. It contains four rooms, two on the first floor fitted up for the accommodation of male visitors, and two handsomely furnished rooms on the second floor for ladies. The building is constructed entirely of wood, representing nine different varieties from the State of West Virginia.



GLASS MANUFACTORY OF GILLENDER & SONS.

THIS is one of the few manufacturing industries represented in actual working order, and it attracts special attention from all visitors, as glass melting, blowing and manufacturing is exhibited in all its branches, in active operation.

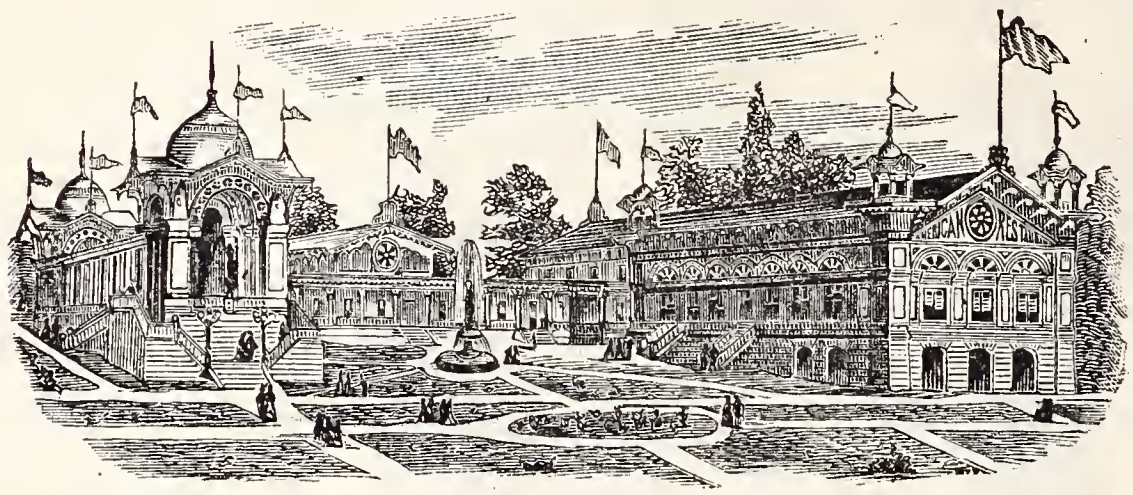
NOTICE TO VISITORS.

THE entrance fee is fifty cents for each individual, and the *exact change* must be handed to the gate-keeper. Exchange offices are near each gate, where change will be made without charge.

UNITED STATES POST HOSPITAL.

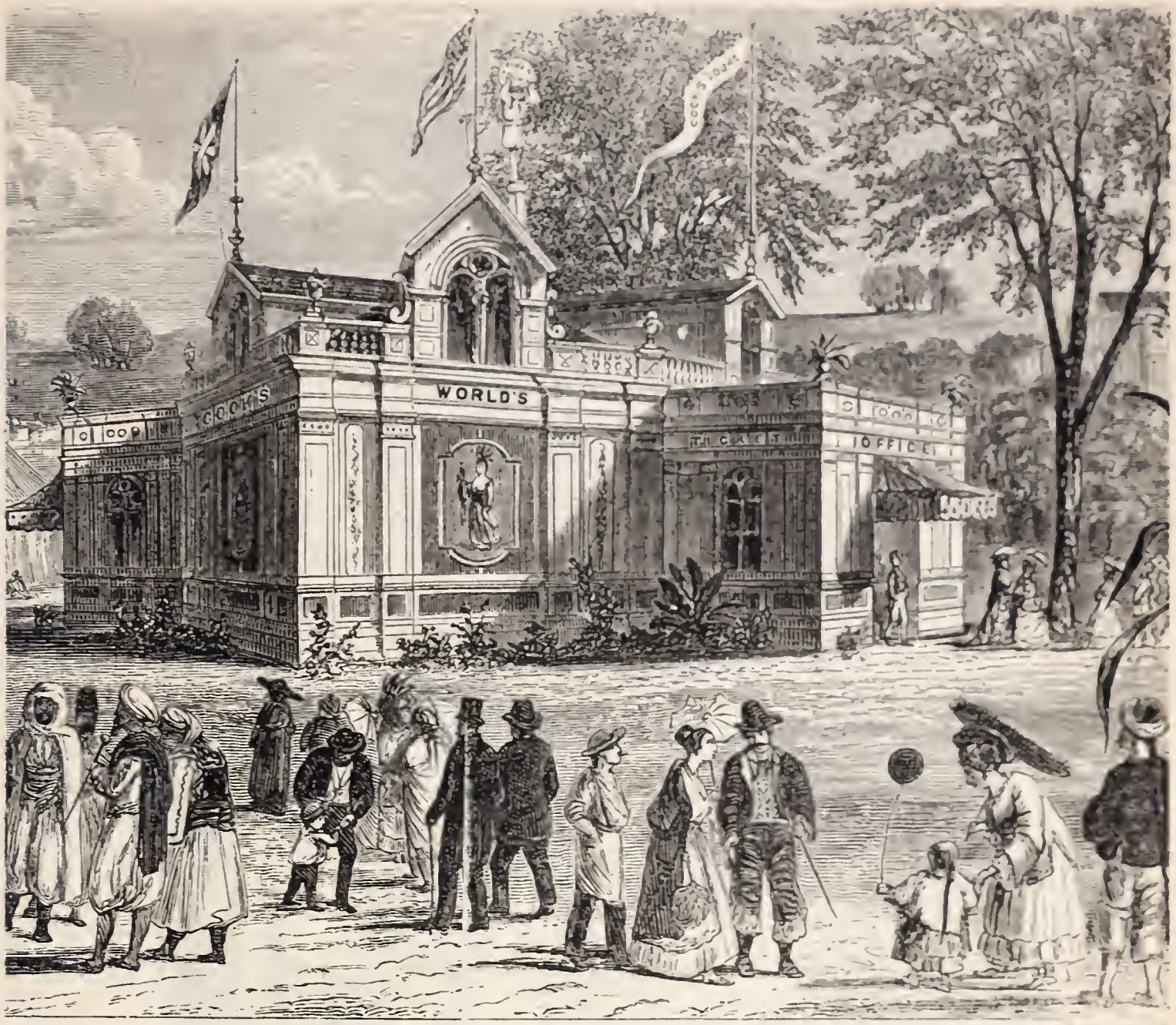
UNITED STATES POST HOSPITAL.

THIS building contains the exhibition made by the Medical Department of the Army of the apparatus and supplies employed in the care of sick and wounded soldiers. It is a strict copy of a hospital of twenty-four beds, on the plan recommended by the Medical Department for construction at military posts. The building is 125 ft. front, surrounded by a piazza 10 ft. wide, and consists of a central administration building with two wings, in each of which is a ward 45 by 25 ft., intended for twelve beds. One of these wards is fitted up with (unoccupied) beds, to show the arrangement of a ward as used at military posts, and serve to exhibit the style of hospital furniture used in the army. All the other rooms are occupied as exhibition rooms, in which the medical and hospital supplies of the army, of all kinds, will be displayed, together with models of the hospitals, hospital steamboats and steamships, ambulances, railway cars for transporting the sick and wounded, etc., used during the late war. In charge of Dr. Woodward, Surgeon, U. S. A.



THE GRAND AMERICAN RESTAURANT.

THE arrangements that have been made by the Committee on Concessions of the Centennial Board of Finance for the comfort of visitors are most admirable, and specially in the matter of restaurants. Of these there are six within the Centennial grounds, all located in favorable positions, and yet at sufficient distance from each other as not to interfere. Much the largest of these is known as the American Restaurant, very pleasantly situated in a grove of cedars between the Horticultural and the Agricultural Buildings. Its special object is to accommodate large numbers, and for that purpose a grand banqueting room has been prepared where six hundred guests can be accommodated at one time. In addition, there are a large number of smaller dining-rooms for private parties, and special rooms for ladies and children where every accommodation may be found. The grounds are to be handsomely ornamented with flowers, statuary, and fountains, and it is expected that the American Restaurant shall in every way be worthy of the name.



COOK, SON & JENKINS' WORLD'S TICKET AND INQUIRY OFFICE,

Is erected on the triangular piece of ground on Belmont Avenue, near Machinery Hall, and presents a very handsome appearance. In the center is a hall 60 feet in diameter, in which will be congregated together the issuse of COOK'S TOURIST TICKETS for many of the important lines of railway and steamboats in the United States and the Canadas, and, in addition, for Ireland, Scotland, England, Belgium, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Austria, Greece, Turkey, Egypt, Italy, Sicily, France, Spain, Switzerland, Palestine, etc., for tours round the world, and for the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The building has also several other offices and waiting-rooms for the accommodation of those visitors to the Exhibition who may have occasion to avail themselves of its uses.

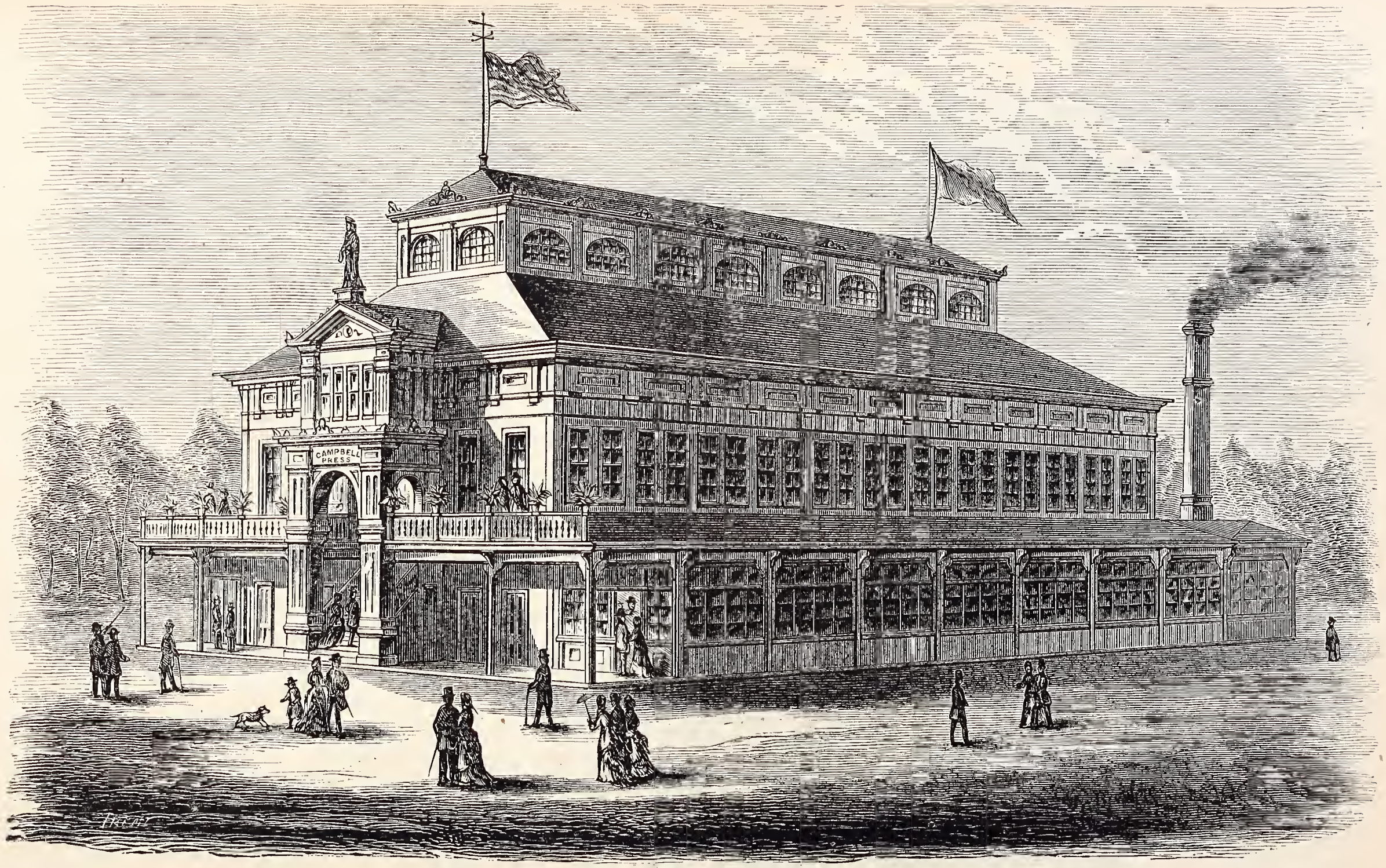
Here are found a competent staff of intelligent officials, familiar with travel in every part of the world, able to give information as regards facilities, time, and expense, and also to supply the traveling tickets for a journey to many parts of America, or to any part of Europe, Asia, or Africa, or for a journey round the world. These officials, being brought from the various offices of Cook, Son & Jenkins, in different parts of the world for this purpose, are competent to speak any language which is likely to be spoken in Philadelphia.

The whole business is under the control and charge of Mr. Thomas Cook, the senior member of the firm, who for almost a life-time has been engaged in the business of teaching the people of the world how to travel cheaply, pleasantly, and comfortably.

These tourist tickets present, also, the additional advantage, that they are not limited in time; they permit the tourist to stop *en route* at pleasure, while all unused tickets are redeemed.

Hotel coupons are also issued, available for accommodation at at least one first-class hotel in every chief city of the world, at fixed and uniform prices, and that price lower than the regular price of the hotel.

The firm holding this concession have had a similar connection with all the great expositions of the world, commencing in London in 1851 and ending in Vienna in 1873. It is their purpose to sell local tickets, through coupons, and excursion tickets of the railways leading out of Philadelphia, so that a passenger to Wilmington or Constantinople, to Reading or Calcutta, to Lancaster or to Naples, may be supplied with facility.



THE CAMPBELL PRESS BUILDING.

This building, erected in the interest of the Press of the country by the Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Company, is arranged for the running of a complete newspaper and job printing office, and for the purpose of exhibiting their manufactures. It covers an area of over 4,000 square feet, is three stories in height, and admirably adapted for its intended purpose. It contains, besides, the printing office and press room of the Philadelphia Evening Herald, composing and editorial rooms, office of the Company, and special reception and correspondents' rooms for the benefit of the newspaper and printing fraternity. This building is located at the west end of Machinery Hall, is easy of access, and will be found worthy of a visit. The press on which the Declaration of Independence was first printed will be on exhibition.

BUILDING OF THE CENTENNIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.

THIS building is situated on the east side of Belmont Avenue, just north of the western end of the Main Exhibition Building. It is a very handsome structure of wood and plaster, and is of a highly decorative style of architecture. It is one story high, situated on a terrace three feet above grade. The front portion of the building is reached by a wide stairway, and comprises a wide vestibule and reception-room, and on each of the latter a gallery 22 feet square for the exhibition of photographs. There are public and private offices, dressing-rooms for ladies and gentlemen, and all the appurtenances of a first-class photographic gallery on a large scale. All exhibitors are required to have their photographs taken and placed on their tickets, and arrangements have been made with the Centennial Photographic Company to take such photographs at a very moderate price.

JAPANESE BUILDING.

THIS very unique building has excited more curiosity and received more favorable comment than any other structure on the grounds, not only on account of its peculiar method of construction, but also on account of the peculiar tools and appliances used in its erection. Not a nail or screw is to be found in the whole of it. It is situated at the foot of George's Hill, west of the English Buildings. In addition to this building, which is occupied as a residence by the Japanese Commissioners, a Bazaar has also been erected, where all articles of Japanese manufacture are offered for sale. This building is located near the Swedish School House.

THE NEWSPAPER BUILDING.

THIS building occupies a conspicuous position near the miniature lake, on a line between the United States Government Building and Machinery Hall. The plan of exhibition is an alphabetical arrangement of partial files of each newspaper or periodical in such a manner as will make them instantly accessible,—the space devoted to each bearing a label with the name of the publication printed thereon, and further designated by a number, by means of which a stranger will be able to approach the section of the building where the particular journal which he desires to examine or refer to may be found. On the second floor are rooms for newspaper men, supplied with every convenience for correspondence. Files of all newspapers printed in the United States will be found in the building.

Mr. George P. Rowell, of New York, assumes the management of this enterprise, and with him rests the credit of making it a grand success.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA MARKET JOURNAL, JUNE 3d, 1876.

There is an impression, more or less felt throughout the country, that the cost of living in Philadelphia during the Centennial Year is very great, much in advance of ordinary times. This has gained such credence that some good people are almost afraid to make the trip lest they shall be charged such prices as to make it seem almost like robbery.

Those also who raise produce to be shipped to this city suppose very naturally that with the great influx of people an increased demand will arise which will strengthen prices.

We are in a position which gives us very thorough knowledge on these points, and we publish below a somewhat condensed list of the most common articles of produce which contribute so largely to the supply of our tables, giving the prices which were obtained in May, 1875, and which are now obtained in May, 1876.

May 30th,	*1875*	*1876*	*May 30th,*	*1875*	*1876*
Flour, choice	$8.50	$8.00	Peas Western	2.40	1.50
Wheat, Penna.	1.55	1.50	Butter, Bradford Co.	.29	.24
Buckwheat flour, ℔ 100 lbs.	3.25	2.50	" Penna. Rolls	.25	.18
Rice, Carolina	.08	.06	Cheese	.16	.12
Dressed Hogs	.09	.10	Eggs	.18	.13
Lard, refined	.16	.15	Strawberries	.25	.12
Corn, canned	2.35	2.00	Cabbage, ℔ bbl.	2.25	1.10
Peas, canned	3.00	2.25	Calves	.07	.06
Peaches, canned,	2.15	1.80	Lambs, ℔ head	5.00	4.00
Tomatoes, canned	1.00	1.20	Halibut	.14	.09
Beans, white	2.10	1.60	Potatoes, early Rose	.65	.40
" marrow	2.15	1.80	Live Turkeys	.15	.11
			Spring Chickens	.40	.20

It will be instantly seen that the advantage is on the side of '76 in nearly every case. The produce reports for May of last year show a moderately quick demand in every line, and that large sales were effected for local consumption; and a reference to the commercial reports for the past few weeks will show a steady decline in almost every article. Housekeeping and board in Philadelphia now is very low because in the main the house supplies can be purchased at such low rates.

THE PENNSYLVANIA EDUCATIONAL HALL.

The object of this Hall is the exhibition of the educational interests of the State of Pennsylvania. It is situated north of the Art Gallery, fronting on the Landsdowne Drive. The building is octaganal in shape, 148 by 100 feet, and contains thirty-two alcoves for the display, a large assembly-room, and a reception-room. The following summary represents the exhibits :

1 **Representations of kindergarten, primary, grammar,** and high schools, with their appropriate furniture, fittings, text-books, apparatus, and work.

Systems of graded schools, with views and models of buildings, charts of statistics, specimens of apparatus, and volumes of scholars' work.

Schools of counties, with county and township maps of school-houses, photographs of buildings, charts of statistics, and scholars' work; plans of school buildings, with systems of heating, lighting, and ventilating, and designs.

Department of Public Instruction charts, showing statistics and outline of public school system, reports forms, certificates, and laws.

Text-books, school furniture and merchandise, school apparatus and philosophical apparatus; school ornamentation, consisting of a fountain, a series of Rogers' groups, vases, hanging baskets, statues, engravings, etc.

2 **Academies and Seminaries, with pictures of** buildings, specimens of apparatus, cabinet collections, drawings, and paintings.

Universities and colleges, with pictures of buildings maps of grounds, views of interior rooms, charts of history and statistics, courses of study, text-books, and productions of professors and alumni.

Technical schools and departments, with drawings, casts, models of bridges, specimens of apparatus, etc.

3 **Normal Schools.--Views of buildings and grounds** models, courses and methods of study. catalogues and reports, charts of statistics, and students' work.

Schools of Design.—Drawings, models, etc.

Commercial Schools.—Specimens of penmanship, etc.

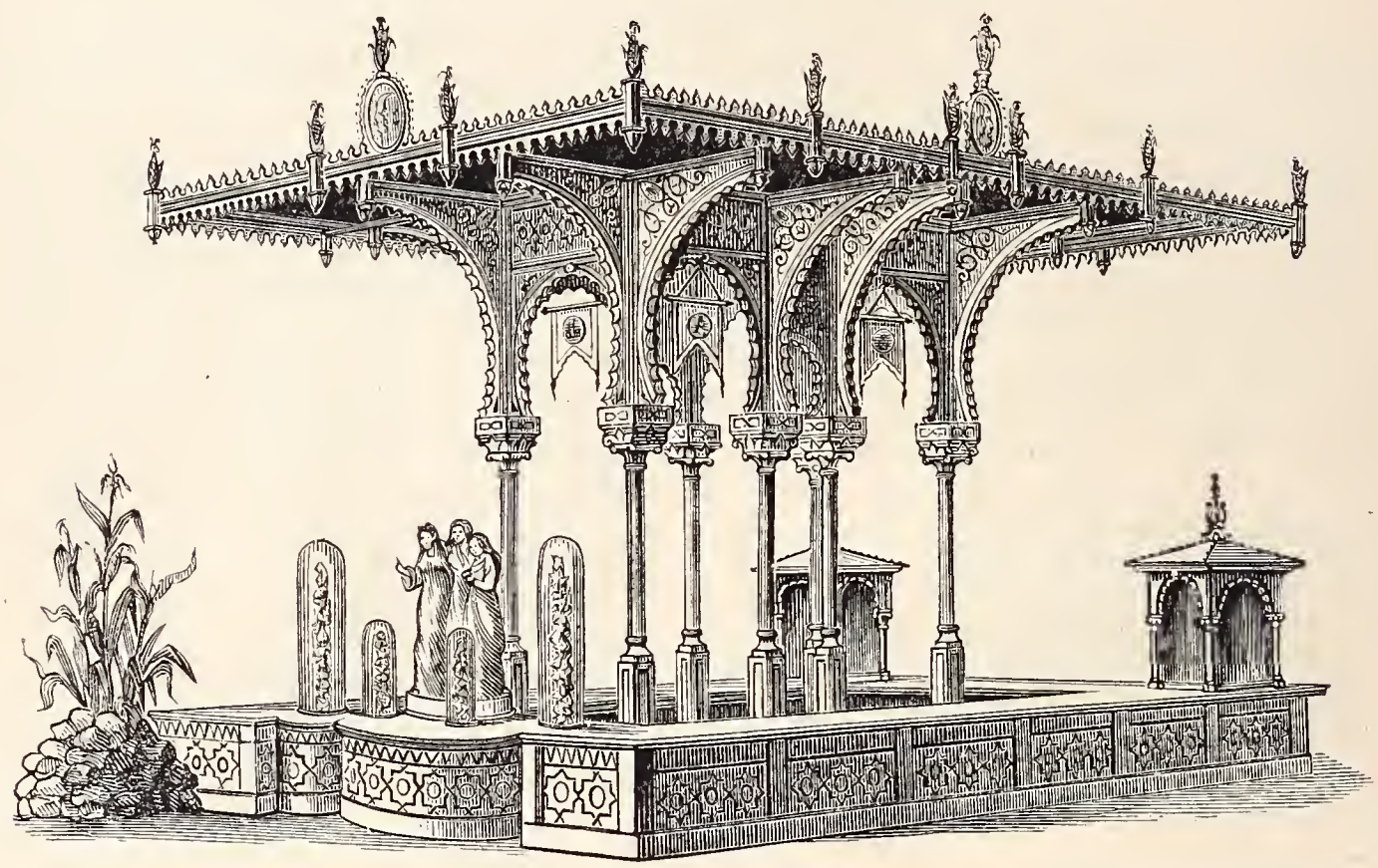
4 **Institution for the Blind.-Apparatus for teaching,** intellectual and industrial work done by the blind.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.—Apparatus and methods of teaching.

5 **Orphan Schools.—Views of Buildings, scholars'** intellectual and industrial work, books of record forms, and charts.

School for the Feeble-minded.—Text-books, apparatus, methods, etc.

6 **Sunday-schools. — Collections of Sunday-school** material, incentives, maps, charts, forms, and models.



DURYEAS' EXHIBITS OF FARINA, &c.

THE above cut represents the beautiful style of decoration adopted by Messrs. Duryea in the presentation of their exhibit to the public visiting the Exhibition. They have secured very properly a most prominent location in Agricultural Hall, where every opportunity will be afforded by the application of the uses of Starch, for visitors to form a correct judgment as to the great value of the new improvements in its manufacture.

Through the efforts of these gentlemen the great value of Indian Corn as shown in the results obtained from it by their process, has been shown at all of the large International Exhibitions of the World, in every one of which they have carried off the honors.

SPANISH GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

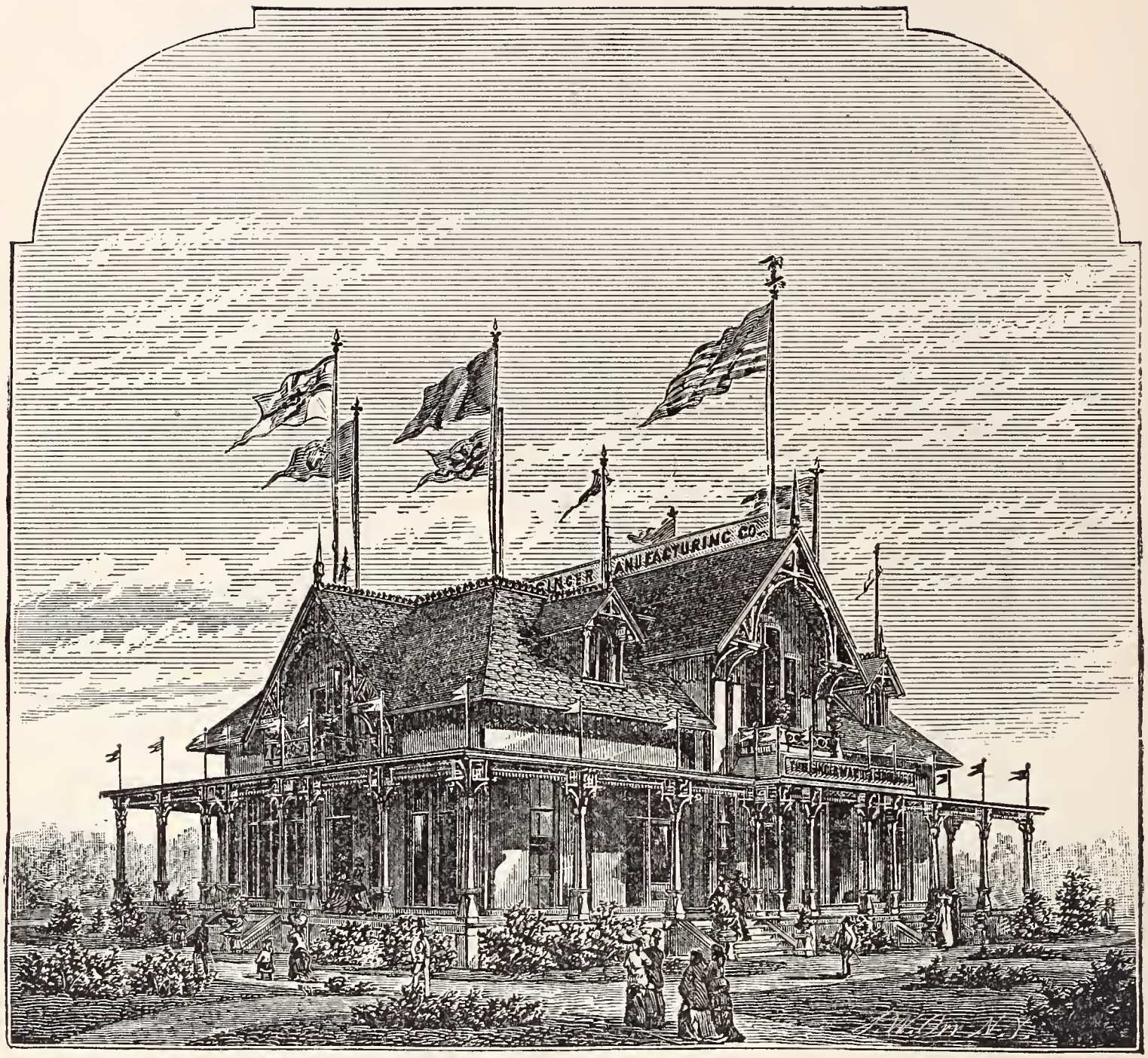
THIS Building has been erected by the Spanish Government for the special use and accommodation of the corps of engineers employed during the Exhibition. As will be seen from the cut, it is octagon in shape, and particularly adapted for the purposes for which it is intended. It is located in the immediate vicinity of the Japanese building, and has attached to it an annex for the use of the officers. In this connection, would invite the special attention of visitors to the grand pavilion erected for the Spanish exhibits in the Main Building, beautifully decorated and filled with specimens of all the productions of Spain. It is well worthy of a special visit.

THE PARIS RESTAURANT.

THIS establishment is under the well-known management of *Les Trois Freres Provencaux of the Palais Royal, Paris.* This building is beautifully located on the shore of the Lake, and is admirably arranged for the comfort of visitors. The finest delicacies of the season will be supplied with every advantage of the French *cuisine.* Arrangements have been made for a continued supply of the best wines of Bordeaux and Burgundy, which will be furnished at reasonable rates. Visitors dining at this restaurant will bear in mind that an order for one person is enough for two, and that the waiter expects a small gratuity.

CENTENNIAL DEPOT, PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad from its location and connections has had forced upon it an expense in new buildings, rolling stock, permanent way, etc., that is simply enormous, but with an honest desire to do justice to the occasion, and honor to Philadelphia, nothing has been left undone. A greater reduction in fare has been made, than by any other road, trains from all important points have been increased to the extent necessary—depots have been erected and supplied with every convenience for the arriving or departing visitor. The Centennial Depot, an edifice erected with surprising rapidity, is located within a stone's throw of the Exhibition buildings, from which there is a special passage way. It is also very near the large hotels, which can be reached without the use of a carriage.



SINGER SEWING MACHINE BUILDING.

Architect, JAMES VAN DYKE, Elizabeth. **Size 81 feet by 56 feet.**

SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., NEW YORK CITY.

This building, one of the prettiest on the grounds, is built in cottage style, with numerous gables and a broad piazza on all sides. It is located on Lansdowne drive, almost directly back of Memorial Hall, in one of the most picturesque spots within the Centennial Grounds.

Here also will be found the Pennsylvania Educational Building, and the Restaurant Lafayette, on the same drive, a little to the west of the Singer building. Across the Lansdowne Valley is Horticultural Hall, access to which is had from the Singer point, by a new bridge crossing the valley. The grand Music Pavillion is placed not far from this bridge.

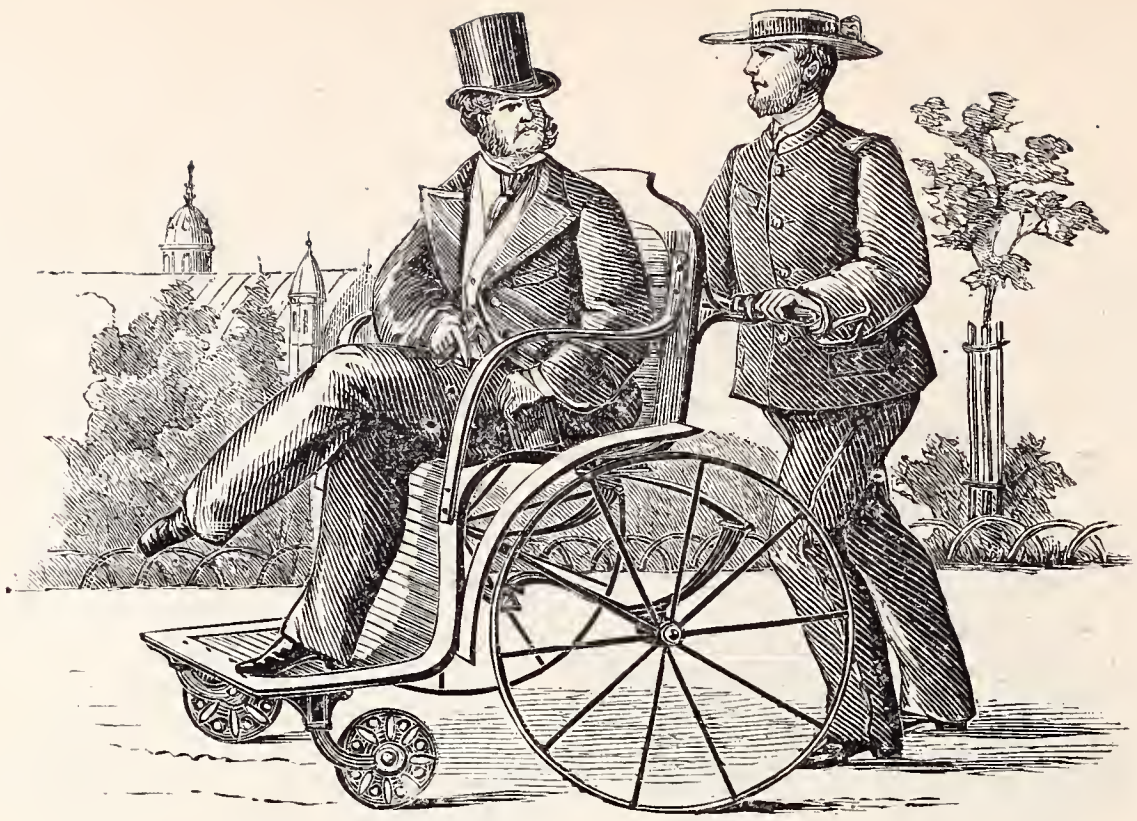
In interior arrangement, the Singer Building is designed to display to advantage the machines and manufactures of the Company, the floor space being divided into a show room, a reception, parlor and retiring rooms, all of which are decorated and fitted up with excellent good taste. About twenty-five operators are constantly in attendance.

SWEDISH SCHOOL HOUSE.

THIS building was erected by the Government of Sweden. It is composed entirely of wood, either polished or oiled, and was brought from Sweden prepared to be put together upon the grounds. The most singular part of it is, that it is impossible, on the exterior, to discover a nail or screw. The boards are bevelled and so joined together that no seams are visible. It is intended to keep school there during the summer—genuine Swedish youths of both sexes, with teachers, will be brought over for that purpose.

A GOOD CENTENNIAL WORK.

TO THOSE who wish a knowledge of the history of the United States, from a Centennial point of view, we would suggest "Burley's United States Centennial Gazetteer and Guide," a most complete encyclopædia, fully illustrated with views of the Centennial Buildings, a complete history of the Exhibition, and also much valuable information about the World's Fairs in London, Paris, and Vienna. This work has a most complete and capital index, and will be found an invaluable addition to the library of every family. We are indebted to Mr. Burley, the publisher, for our illustrations of European Exhibitions.



ROLLING CHAIRS.

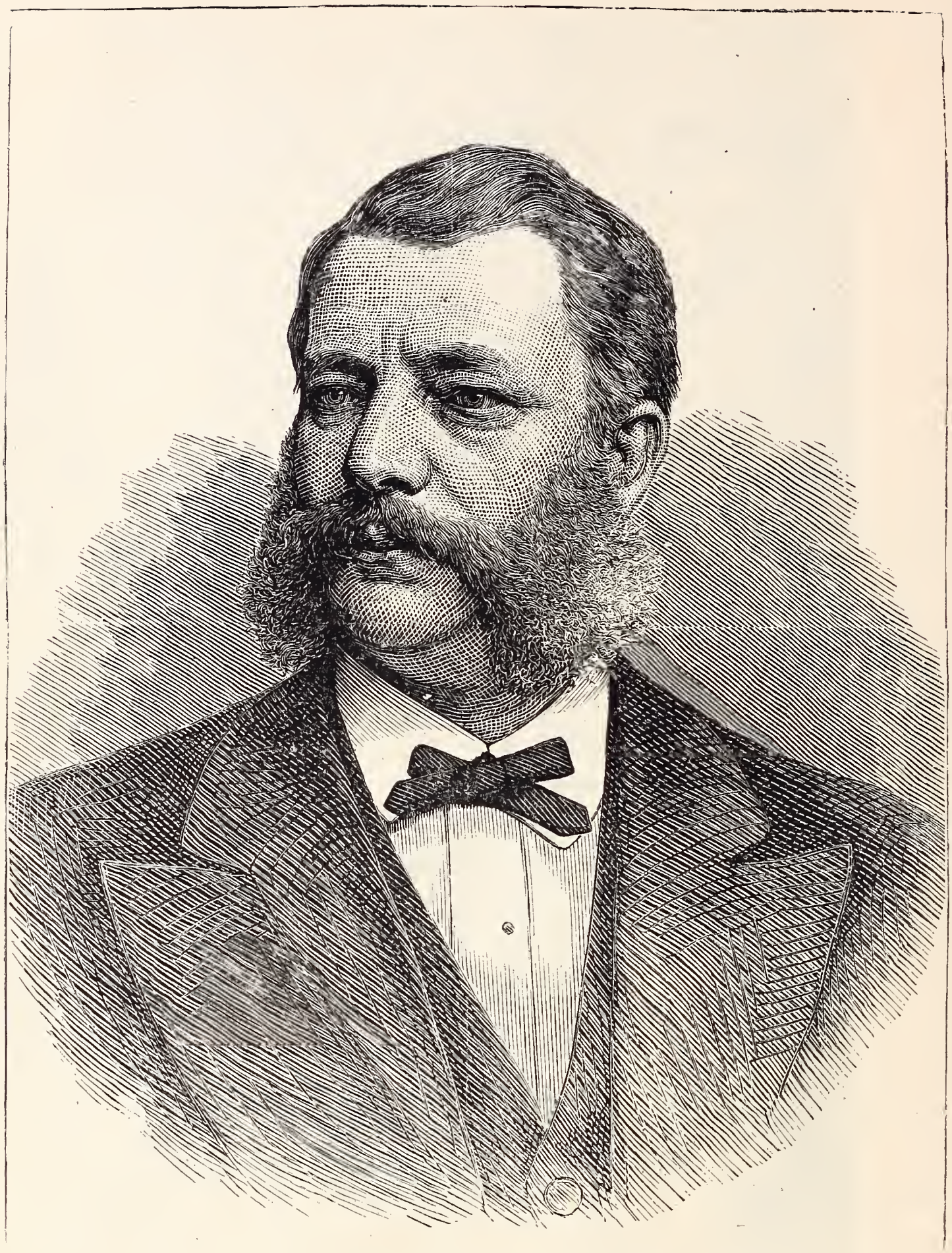
One point, and that not the least important or interesting, is the special attention that has been given to the comfort of visitors. In all former "World's Fairs," the pleasure of examining the great variety of articles on exhibition has been to a certain extent debarred by the actual bodily labor incurred in an attempt to see everything in a short space of time. The wide extent of the grounds upon which our exhibition is located, the distances from one building to another, and the enormous size of these buildings, makes this difficulty specially prominent. It has been estimated, by careful measurement, that a visitor in traversing all of the different avenues and paths necessary for a clear appreciation of the exhibition, will have walked a distance of from thirty to forty miles. It has also been estimated that for a careful examination of all the exhibits, that not less than seven days of actual time will be required. With a special regard for the comfort of visitors and economic use of time, there has been introduced a most novel and pleasant method of avoiding these difficulties. Under the name of "Rolling Chairs," a device has been secured by which one can easily be transferred from point to point with perfect comfort and ease. This system was first introduced at the London Exhibition of 1862, where it met with great success. Afterwards, both at Paris and Vienna, the "Rolling Chair" was brought into general use and became exceedingly popular. Through the action of the Centennial Committee on Concessions, an arrangement has been effected with a party of energetic and experienced gentlemen who, under the title of the "Centennial Rolling Chair Company," have undertaken the management and control of this enterprise. Three hundred of these chairs have already been ordered—manufactured in the best style and comfortably proportioned—each chair being sufficiently wide to accommodate the largest person; or, if necessary, two children.

The wheels upon which they are mounted are so arranged as to secure perfect steadiness and ease of motion. The stations for the "Rolling Chairs" may be found at all the principal points of entrance, where they can be hired by the hour at a very moderate price.

The parties making the application for their use will be supplied with able-bodied men, for the purpose of propelling them, or should it be so desired, any one of the parties engaging the chairs, will have the privilege of using their friends as the propelling power. The men in charge of these chairs will be dressed in a neat and convenient uniform; and possessed of a thorough knowledge of all places of interest, and the shortest and most rapid method of reaching each. Thus it will be seen that an opportunity is offered, by which the visitors secure a great saving in money and time and much comfort to themselves. We feel confident that so soon as the advantages of this great convenience are understood, that the company will have to largely increase their accommodations. In this connection we would state that by special arrangement with the various telegraph companies, the chairs can be engaged in advance, and found in readiness at such time and at such entrances as may be desired. The advantage of this convenience we are confident will be specially appreciated by the ladies, to whom the fatigue of so long a walk would be particularly oppressive. It is well to state that the occupants of these chairs have the privilege of passing through and around all the buildings, the avenues being particularly adapted for the purpose.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC COMFORT.

This building is a general reception room for all visitors, and is situated directly opposite the main entrance to the Centennial Grounds. It has a frontage of over 275 feet, by an average depth of 100 feet, and is of an ornamental character, with verandahs and well lighted and ventilated rooms. The building contains one very large reception room, ladies' parlor, coat and baggage room, lunch counter, barber shop, ladies' hair dressing room, lavatories, closets, &c. It is in charge of W. Marrh Karsen, Manager; C. V. Karsen, Sec'y; and J. H. Simmons, Treas.



A. T. GOSHORN, Director General,

(Photographed by F. Gutekunst.)

(*From Harper's Weekly, April 29th.*)

Alfred T. Goshorn, Director General of the Exhibition, is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was born in 1834. He was admitted to the bar, after graduating at Hamilton College, but left his profession to engage in manufacturing, becoming the proprietor of extensive white lead works in Cincinnati. In 1873 he was appointed to his present position on the Centennial Commission, and at once entered upon its responsible duties with great energy. All the details of the machinery of the Exhibition have been carried out under his admirable and sagacious supervision.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

OF THE

UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

President:
JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, Connecticut.

Director-General:
ALFRED T. GOSHORN, Ohio.

Chairman of Executive Committee:
DANIEL J. MORRELL, Pennsylvania.

Secretary:
JOHN L. CAMPBELL, of Indiana.

Solicitor:
JOHN L. SHOEMAKER, Esq., of Philadelphia.

Assistant Secretaries:
MYER ASCH, DORSEY GARDNER.

Engineers and Architects:
HENRY PETTIT, JOS. M. WILSON, H. J. SCHWARZMANN.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

DANIEL J. MORRELL, Pennsylvania.
ALFRED T. GOSHORN, Ohio.
N. M. BECKWITH, New York.
ALEXANDER R. BOTELER, West Virginia.
RICHARD C. McCORMICK, Arizona.
JOHN LYNCH, Louisiana.
CHARLES P. KIMBALL, Maine.
SAMUEL F. PHILLIPS, North Carolina.
GEORGE B. LORING, Massachusetts.
GEORGE H. CORLISS, Rhode Island.
JOHN H. H. LATROBE, Maryland.
DAVID ATWOOD, Wisconsin.
J. T. BERNARD, Florida.

JOHN WELSH, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF FINANCE.

(Photographed by F. Gutekunst.)

(*From Harper's Weekly, April 29th.*)

To Mr. John Welsh, President of the Centennial Board of Finance, is due much of the credit for the energetic manner in which the affairs of the Exhibition have been pushed forward. He is a native of Philadelphia, in which city he was born in 1805. A successful and honorable man of business, he has been for many years identified with the interests of Philadelphia, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens. For the past two years he has devoted his whole time to the affairs of the Exhibition.

THE

CENTENNIAL BOARD OF FINANCE

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1876.

Office, 904 Walnut Street.

President:
JOHN WELSH, Philadelphia.

Vice-Presidents:
WILLIAM SELLERS, Philadelphia.
JOHN S. BARBOUR, Virginia.

Secretary and Treasurer:
FREDERICK FRALEY, Philadelphia.

Financial Agent:
HON. WM. BIGLER, Pennsylvania.

Directors:

SAMUEL M. FELTON, DANIEL M. FOX, THOMAS COCHRAN, CLEMENT M. BIDDLE, N. PARKER SHORTRIDGE, JAMES M. ROBB, EDWARD T. STEEL, JOHN WANAMAKER, JOHN PRICE WETHERILL, HENRY WINSOR, AMOS R. LITTLE, JOHN O. JAMES, of Philadelphia; THOS. H. DUDLEY, of New Jersey; A. S. HEWITT, W. L. STRONG, of New York; JOHN CUMMINGS, of Massachusetts; JOHN GORHAM, of Rhode Island; CHARLES W. COOPER, WILLIAM BIGLER, of Pennsylvania; ROBERT M. PATTON, of Alabama; J. B. DRAKE, of Illinois; GEORGE BAIN, of Missouri.

Auditor:
H. S. LANSING.

The Centennial Bureau of Revenue

OF THE BOARD OF FINANCE.

Chairman.—JOHN WANAMAKER, Philadelphia.

Financial Agent.—WILLIAM BIGLER, Pennsylvania.

EDMUND T. STEEL, AMOS R. LITTLE, JOHN WANAMAKER, CLEMENT M. BIDDLE, DANIEL M. FOX, JAMES M. ROBB, JOHN O. JAMES, Philadelphia; THOS. H. DUDLEY, New Jersey; JOHN CUMMINGS, Massachusetts; WILLIAM L. STRONG, New York; GEORGE BAIN, Missouri.

C. B. NORTON, *Secretary.*

The Building Committee of the Exhibition Buildings.

THOMAS COCHRAN, *Chairman.*

JOHN O. JAMES, WM. SELLERS.
CLEMENT M. BIDDLE, SAM'L M. FELTON.
JAMES M. ROBB.

COL. JOHN W. FORNEY,

(CENTENNIAL COMMISSIONER TO EUROPE.)

1776. [Copy.] 1876.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS MAY COME: GREETING,—

John W. Forney, Esquire, of Philadelphia, is hereby authorized to represent the United States Centennial Commission and the Centennial Board of Finance in Great Britain and Ireland, and in the several nations of Europe, in the circulation of all the needful information for a proper understanding of the International Exhibition, to be held in Philadelphia in 1876, and for the encouragement of the people of those nations to be represented therein by such of their productions, as may exhibit the most-advanced skill in every department of the fine and useful arts. Commending him earnestly to the respectful consideration of the people of all nations, and soliciting their attention to his presentation of the International Exhibition, We are, &c.

[SEAL.] JOHN WELSH,
President Centennial Board of Finance.

A. T. GOSHORN,
Director General of United States Centennial Commission.

Attest:
FREDERICK FRALEY,
Secretary.

[SEAL.]

Attest:
JOHN L. CAMPBELL,
Secretary.

Philadelphia, July 10th, 1874.

THE best evidence of the zeal and judgment displayed by Col. Forney during his sixteen months visit abroad is the collection of foreign exhibits now in the Centennial buildings. The many friends made by him, especially in Great Britain and France, and the high position occupied by these friends aided him very materially in his able replies to the attacks made upon this Exhibition in the earlier days of its progress. There can be no question but that the special thanks of this nation are due to Col. Forney, not only for the admirable manner in which he performed his mission, but also, the glorious result he secured. The hearty welcome and grand reception given to him on his return, by his fellow-citizens, the Legislature of his State, and the Congress of the nation, is such an endorsement as he may well be proud of.

FOREIGN COMMISSIONERS.

The list of foreign Commissioners accredited to the Exhibition (not all of whom have taken up their residences) is as follows, though there will be some changes:

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

Members—President, Ernesto Oldendorff, Buenos Ayres; Eduardo Olivera, Onesimo Leguizamon, Diego de la Fuente, Lino Palcois, Ricardo Newton, Leonardo Pereyra, Jose M. Jurafdo, Emilio Duportal, Buenos Ayres.

Secretary—Julio Victorica, Buenos Ayres.

Resident Commissioners—Carlos Carranza, President, New York; Edward Shippen, Vice-President, Philadelphia; Edw. W. T. Davison, D. de Castro, New York.

AUSTRIA.

President—Rudolph Isbary, Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce, Vienna.

Vice-Presidents—Franz Ritter von Liebig, member of the Chamber of Commerce, Reichenberg; Michael Matschekо, manufacturer.

AFRICA—ORANGE FREE STATE.

Charles W. Riley, Consul General, Philadelphia.

BELGIUM.

President—Baron Gustave de Woelmont, Senator, Brussels.

Vice-Presidents—Alexander Robert, historical painter, member of the Belgium Academy of Fine Arts, Letters and Sciences, Brussels; Ch. de smet-de smet, manufacturer, President of the Industrial and Commercial Society, Ghent.

Secretary—I. Clerfeyt, Chief of Bureau, Ministry of the Interior, Secretary of the Upper Council of Industry and Commerce, late Secretary of the Belgium Commission and Juries of the International Exhibitions at Paris, London and Vienna, Brussels.

BRAZIL.

President—His Highness Gaston d'Orleans, Conde d'Eu, Marshal of the Army.

Vice-Presidents—Viscount de Jaguary, Viscount de Bom-Retiro.

Members—Viscount de Souza Franco, Joaquin Antonio de Azevedo.

CHINA.

Edward B. Drew, Commissioner of Customs, at Chefoo, for the Ports of Chefoo, Tien-Tsin, Neuchwang; Gustave Dietring, Commissioner of Customs at Ningpo, for the ports of Shanghai, Ningpo, Chinkiang, Newkiang and Hankow; Charles Hannen; J. L. Hammond, Commissioner of Customs at Swatow, for the ports of Foochow, Amoy, Tamsuy, Takow, Swatou and Canton.

DENMARK.

President—Jacob Holmbland, manufacturer.

Vice-President—Olaf Hansen, United States Vice-Consul.

Treasurer—Joh Hansen, Austrian Consul-General.

Members—C. C. Burmeister, manufacturer; V. Christesen, manufacturer; V. Fieldskon, sculptor; Chas. Hansen, manufacturer; Wm. Hammer, artist.

Secretary—Th. Green.

EQUADOR.

Edward Shippen, Esq., Consul, Philadelphia; Gabriel Obarrio, New York; J. J. Ribon, New York; J. M. Munoz, New York; J. R. de la Espriella, New York.

EGYPT.

President—His Highness Prince Mohammed Tewfic Pacha.

Vice-President—His Excellency Cherif Pacha, Minister of Commerce.

Commissioner-General and Secretary—H. Brugsch Bey.

Members—General Stone; Mahmoud Bey, astronomer, Mariette Bey, Director of Museums; M. Rogers, Director in the Ministry of Public Instruction; M. Actan, Chief of Division, Ministry of Commerce; M. Baudry, architect, M. Delchenalerie, attache.

FRANCE.

M. M. Ozonne, Counsellor of State, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, Commissioner-General of International Exhibitions; Du Sommerard, Director of the Museums of Thermes and Cluny, Commissioner-General of International Exhibitions.

Secretaries—M. Roulleaux Dugage; M. de Fallois, late Chief of Bureau, Ministry of Public Works.

Resident Commissioners—Mr. de Laforest, Consul-General of France, Commissioner-General, New York; Mr. Ravin d'Elpeux, Vice-Consul, Philadelphia; Captain Anfrye, Military Attache, French Legation, Washington; Mr. Georges A. Glaenzer, Secretary.

GERMAN EMPIRE.

President—Dr. Jacobi, Royal Prussian Actual Privy-Superior-Government Counsellor and Ministerial Director.

Resident Commissioners—John D. Lankenau, Esq., Philadelphia; Charles H. Meyer, Esq., Consul, Philadelphia; Gustavus Remak, Esq., Philadelphia; Dr. Fred. Volck, Baltimore.

GREAT BRITAIN AND COLONIES.

Lord President of the Council, His Grace the Duke of Richmond, K. G.; Executive Commissioner, Colonel Herbert B. Sanford, R. A.; Assistant Secretary, A. J. R. Trendell; Engineer, J. H. Cundall.

Superintendents—T. A. Wright, Industrial; John Anderson, LL. D., General Machinery; B. T. Brandreth Gibbs, Agriculture and Horticulture; Samuel Redgrave, Fine Arts.

Clerical Assistants—Hugh Willoughby Sweny, Ernest Charrington, Ernest E. Cooper, John M. Brett.

CANADA.

President—Senator-Luc Letellier de St. Just, Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Executive Commissioners—Hon. E. G. Penny, Senator, Montreal, Quebec; Hon. R. D. Wilmot, Senator, Sanbury, New Brunswick; D. Macdougall, Esq., Berlin, Ontario.

Secretary—J. Perrault, Esq., Ottawa.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

President—His Honor Sir James Martin Knight, Chief-Justice.

Vice-Presidents—Hon. John Hay, President of the Legislative Council; Hon. George Wigram Allen, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly; Hon. Sir Edward Deas Thomson, C. B. K. C. M. G. M. L. C.

Secretary—Charles Robinson, Esq.

VICTORIA.

President—Sir Redmond Barry, Acting Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court.

Secretary—George Collins Levey, Esq.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA (ADELAIDE).

Chairman—His Excellency A. Musgrave, Esq., C. M. G.

Honorary Secretary—C. I. Coates.

GUATEMALA AND SALVADOR.

Minister Plenipotentiary—Don Vincente Dardon, Washington, D. C.

HONDURAS.

Governor Don Francisco Bardales, General Don E. de Salignac, Don. Jose Maria Fiallos, Don Juan Ramon Valenzuela.

Resident Commissioners—Don Vincente Dardon, Minister Plenipotentiary, Washington, D. C.; T. Ansoatigin, Consul, New York.

JAPANESE EMPIRE.

President—His Excellency Okubo Toshimichi, Minister of the Interior and Privy Counsellor.

Vice-President—His Excellency Lieutenant-General Saigo Yorimichi, Imperial Army.

Members—Tanaka Yoshio, Ministry of the Interior; Sekizawa Akekio, Yamataka Nobuakira, Shioda Masashi, Ishihara Toyoyasu, Ishida Tametake, Yamao Tsunetaro, Board of Trade; Kubo Hiromichi, Ministry of the Interior; Notomi Skejiro, Shibata Hiroshi, Makiyama Kohe, Ishii Yoshitaka, Board of Trade; Asahi Nobori, Ministry of the Interior; Kawara Noritachi, Sasashe Motoakira, Board of Trade; Fritz Cunliffe Owen, Attache.

LIBERIA.

J. S. Payne, Esq., Monrovia; Edward S. Morris, Esq., Consul, Philadelphia.

MEXICO.

President—Mr. Romero Rubio, City of Mexico.

Members—Ramon Y. Alcaraz, Ygnacio M. Altamirano, Rafael Martinez de la Torre, Luis Malanco, Antonio del Castillo. Julio Zarate, Gabriel Mancera, Sebastian Camacho, City of Mexico.

Secretary—Eduardo E. Zarate, City of Mexico.

NETHERLANDS.

President—Dr. E. H. Von Baumhauer, Honorary Professor at Haarlem.

Secretary—C. Maysken, Haarlem.

NORWAY.

Herman Baars, Bergen; William C. Christopherson, Buenos Ayres; Gerhard Gade, United States Consul, Christiania.

PERU.

Colonel Manuel Freyre, Minister Plenipotentiary, Washington; Fred. L. Birreda, Edw. Villena, Charles Nacy.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Hon. S. G. Wilder, Minister of the Interior, Honolulu; Hon. J. U. Kawainui, Elisha H. Allen, Jr., New York.

SIAM.

J. H. Chandler, Commissioner, Bangkok.

SPAIN.

Royal Commissioners—The Director-General of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, the Director-General of Public Instruction, the Director-General of Public Works, the Director-General of Customs, the Director-General of Administration in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Disbursing Officer of the Ministry of the Interior, the Chief Officer of the Commercial Section of the Ministry of State, the Director-General of the Bureau of Agriculture and Exposition, Secretary-General.

Resident Commissioners—D. Miguel Lopez Martines; D. Branlio Anton Ramirez; D. Mariano Canderera; Juan Morphy, Consul at Philadelphia.

SWEDEN.

President—A. Bergstrom, late Minister of the Interior.

Members—C. Juhlin Dannfelt, Commissioner-General; C. O. Troilius, Director-General of the Government Railway Traffic; F. L. Von Dardel, President of the Board of Public Buildings: C. G. Beyer, Director-General of the Government Railway Constructions; Charles Dickson, M. D.; Baron A. H. E. Fock, Director of the Control of Spirits; F. Scholander, Superintendent of the Board of Public Buildings; C. F. Lundstrom, manufacturer; N. A. Elfving, Consul of the United States at Stockholm; S. Stenberg, Professor at the Carolinian Institution; A. R. Ackerman, Professor at the School of Mines; J. Bolender, manufacturer; J. Lenning, manufacturer; D. C. L. Ludstrom, manufacturer; L. Westergaard, Consul at Philadelphia.

SWITZERLAND.

Colonel H. Rieter, Commissioner-General, Winterthur; Edward Guyer, Secretary-General, Zurich; John Icely, Engineer, Bale; Rud. Koradi, Consul, Resident Commissioner, Philadelphia.

TUNIS.

President—His Excellency Sidi Heussein, General of Division, Minister of Instruction and Public Works.

TURKEY.

His Excellency G. d'Aristarchi, Washington, D. C.

VENEZUELA.

Mr. Leon de la Cova, Consul, Philadelphia; Dr. Adolphus Ernst, Professor University at Caracas.

NOTICE.

Copies of "What is the Centennial, and How to See It," can be had at any of the news-stands; price, 50 cents. All orders by mail, addressed to the publisher, will be forwarded at the above price.

THOMAS S. DANDO, Publisher,
No. 307 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CENTENNIAL CALENDAR.

MAY 10, 1876.

OPENING CEREMONIAL.

15 to 27.—INTERNATIONAL CENTENNIAL BILLIARD TOURNAMENT in Horticultural Hall.

———Parade of Butchers.

23 to 26.—Grand Spring Meeting of Trotters, in Point Breeze Park.

30.—Twenty-third Annual Conclave of the Knights Templar.

31.—THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION RIFLE MATCHES. The first competition shooting on this day and June 1. Open to all citizens of America. To be shot at Creedmoor, Long Island.

JUNE.

1.—GRAND PARADE OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR. 15,000 Knights Templar, from all quarters of the globe, will be in line. In the evening, the installation of G. M., in Academy of Music.

6.—Reunion of Society of Army of Potomac.

———Yacht Regatta on Delaware River.

———Special Gatherings of Sons of Temperance.

13.—Special Gathering of Order of Good Templars.

13 to 16.—Grand Summer Meeting of Trotters, in Point Breeze Park.

22.—International Regatta, in New York Harbor.

24 to 28.—Horse Running Races, in Point Breeze Park.

26.—Parade of Sharpshooters—"Schuetzenfest." 59 Clubs from this country and 5,000 Riflemen from abroad will be here.

———INTERNATIONAL CRICKET MATCHES.

———Harvesting Display in Bucks County, continued in July.

JULY.

1.—National Union of Young Men's Catholic Association.

2.—Congress of Authors, in Independence Hall.

3.—Grand Lodge of I. O. B'Nai Berith, meet in Covenant Hall, Sixth and Coates Streets.

4.—GRAND CEREMONIES OF FOURTH OF JULY.

4.—Parade of Military Organizations. Eleven New York regiments, one of them the celebrated Seventh regiment; three from Massachusetts, five from Pennsylvania, two from New Jersey, and companies from New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, South Carolina, New Orleans, Chicago, and San Francisco have agreed to attend the Centennial. Regiments from Richmond, Virginia, Baltimore, Maryland, and other places are also expected, so that, with the Philadelphia Military regiments, this will be one of the finest and largest displays ever made in this country. The Centennial Legion, representing Thirteen States at the Centennial, will take part.

4.—Parade of Catholic Societies, and dedication of the T. A. B. Fountain. Meetings on 5th and 6th of July.

5.—Unveiling Statue to Religious Liberty, in Fairmount Park, donated by the Israelites of America.

———Foreign and Domestic Councils of Conference of St. Vincent de Paul.

———Grand competition of Military Bands.

6.—Society of the Army of Cumberland, in Academy of Music.

7.—A Grand Reception and Military Promenade Concert.

8.—Thirty-first Anniversary Parade of the Order of United American Mechanics. It is expected that over ten thousand members of the Order will be in line.

12 and 13.—The Orange Association of Philadelphia, assisted by sister organizations from other cities, will hold their Annual Meeting and have a Grand Parade.

12, 13, and 14.—Trotting Races, in Point Breeze Park.

AUGUST.

6.—Grand Lodge of I. O. Free Sons of Israel. Meet in Covenant Hall, Sixth and Coates Streets.

15 to 18.—Trotting Races, in Point Breeze Park.

20 (to September 15).—International Rowing Regatta, on the Schuylkill River.

20.—National Amateur Rowing Association Regatta, on Schulykill River.

22.—GRAND PARADE OF THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS,—40,000 Uniformed Knights from all quarters of the globe, will be in line. Reception of the Supreme Lodge of the World at the Academy of Music, in the afternoon,—Ball will be given in the evening, at same place.

27.—KESHER SHEL BARZEL. Meet at Covenant Hall, Sixth and Coates Streets.

28.—Militia of State of Connecticut arrive, 2,353 strong—4 regiments of infantry and 1 section of light artillery, under a brigadier-general. They will go into camp north of the Centennial grounds.

SEPTEMBER.

1 to 15.—Exhibition of Horses, Mules, etc.

4 to 9.—International Medical Congress, in Hall of College of Physicians, Thirteenth and Locust Streets.

12 to 16.—Trotting Races, Point Breeze Park.

20.—Grand Parade of Encampment and Subordinate Lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

———Emerald Benevolent Association of the United States.

———Trial of Steam Ploughs and Tillage Instruments.

20 (to October 5).—Exhibition of Horned Cattle.

———International Rifle Matches.

OCTOBER.

3.—First Annual Parade of BROTHERHOOD OF THE UNION.

———Parade of Commandaries of the Patriotic Order Sons of America.

10 to 25.—Exhibition of Sheep, Swine, Goats and Dogs.

10 to 14.—Trotting Races, in Point Breeze Park.

28 (to November 10).—Exhibition of Poultry.

NOVEMBER.

10.—The Main Exhibition closes.

DECEMBER.

31.—All exhibits must be removed by this date.

EX-GOVERNOR WILLIAM BIGLER,

FINANCIAL AGENT CENTENNIAL BOARD OF FINANCE.

Hon. Wm. Bigler, Ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, has been one of the most active workers in the interests of the International Exhibition. It has been through his efforts that the subscriptions to the stock of the Centennial Board of Finance has been largely increased. Governor Bigler took special charge of raising subscriptions in the city of New York, where he was eminently successful. He will devote his entire time to the interests of this great enterprise until the Exhibition is closed.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad has made most complete and perfect arrangements for the large amount of travel which must pass over the road from the centre of the State, and from the various connections with other States. Trains are arranged to run every few minutes at reduced rates, and the most ample facilities have been arranged for to cover all the anticipated travel during the Exhibition. The depot or station for visitors to the Exhibition is pleasantly located on the bank of the river within a short distance of one of the principal gates. This Depot is arranged with every convenience for travelers, and will largely facilitate their rapid transit to and from the grounds. Trains from the city will run every few minutes, and thus largely relieve the pressure on the horse cars.

THE WHOLE WORLD COMING.

THE American Eagle's Centennial scream has really roused the world. The sister eagles of France, Germany and Austria have answered it with sympathetic cries; the British lion has responded to it with a jubilant roar, re-echoed from the jungles of farthest India; and even the Russian bear growls not altogether surly congratulations upon the coming event over the scene of which our symbolical Bird already distends her beak and flaps her immeasurable wings.

Great Britain and nearly all her colonies, France and hers—in fact, all the European nations but one—several Asiatic and African states, and most of the South American countries are represented here by their agents, and will contribute to the Exhibition. To swell the enormous, and, as we shall see, unprecedented show, will come offerings of gold and ivory and gums from torrid Barbary, and furs and feathers from Norway in the North. Egypt, now ruled by a great Khedive, has gathered together her relics of a civilization forerunning by thousands of years the birth of the Saviour of the modern world, and sends them across the Atlantic in company with specimens of products—such as tobacco, sugar-cane, indigo and cotton—the culture whereof has long replaced that of the papyrus in regions inundated by old Nile. In the unopened boxes which have been received from Cairo are said to be transcendent antiques excavated from Abousambul, Alexandria and Memphis. The Obelisk and the Pyramids have given up parts of themselves for transportation hither, and several objects illustrating the remotest Theban past will be set down here to touch the minds of millions of people next summer with thoughts of days when Osiris, Isis and Horus were worshipped in the earliest recorded abodes of man. From the Netherlands—the ancient nurse-lands of Erasmus, Scaliger and Grotius, of Rembrandt, Jean Steen and Van der Helst, and the modern home of Ary Scheffer and Rotterdam Schnaaps—are on their way, specimens of diamond-cutting and similar wondrous arts, fabrics of wool, cotton, silk and paper, and canvasses from the choicest galleries north of the Pyrenees and the Alps. Worried though Turkey just now is, the ports of Constantinople, Trebizond and Smyrna are full of the tumult of preparations for shipping goods through the Mediterranean and across the Atlantic. The odor of attar of roses is upon the deep, and the costumes of Sclaves and Roumanians, Albanians, Armenians and Circassians, Koords, Gypsies, Druses, Arabs, Tartars, Syrians—all the motley nationalities of which the Osmanlis are made up—will blend their colors with the approaching kaleidoscopic scene. Siam has appropriated $100,000 to bear the expenses of her display of vases and urns, fine cloths and glass wares. The Japanese are early in the field with materials for their building on the Exhibition grounds, and have devoted $600,000 to make their part in the festival a brilliant success. To the porcelain articles, lacquer work, wood and ivory carvings and gorgeous specimens of lithochrome printing which have dis-

tinguished this singular people at European and native fairs, they will add on this occasion many extraordinary objects which have never before quitted the shores of their islands, nor even the seclusion of certain residences there of the highest rank. The land of the Shah, whose jewels lately dazzled London, has also in preparation its tribute of silks, shawls and felts, satins, sarcenets and somewhat inferior brocades and velvets. If one may trust the reports current in the no longer staid Quaker City, the plateaux and mountain recesses of Persia are streaked with caravans; the sites of Persepolis, Shahpur and Istakhar are turned into noisy encampments, and the Straits of Armuz and the Gulf are loud with the shouts of Tajik mariners under white sails that bend forward over costly cargoes towards the western world. Even Tunis will render store of precious metals, leather, senna, spices and cochineal and web-like muslins; and the rising empire of Brazil, of whose growth and progress we have taken too little heed, is to fling into this peaceful arena a full assortment of its agricultural products, manufactures and arts. Italy has dedicated many of her most glorious paintings and groups of statuary to the exhibition of the arts. And for the first time since the days of the Jesuits' ascendency in America the walls of the art galleries of Madrid and Lisbon will loan a generous portion of their long-secluded treasures to the gaze of eyes beyond the Atlantic sea. Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, Peru, Bolivia, Hayti, Venezuela, Mexico, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Liberia, Guatemala and Salvador, Honduras, the United States of Colombia, Hawaii, the Argentine Confederation, Orange Free State—these are among the countries which are to be represented at the biggest World's Fair that will ever have been held.—*World Correspondent.*

NUMBER OF VISITORS.

WITHIN a circle drawn 200 miles distant around Philadelphia is a population of 12,000,000. Of this population 20 per cent—including men, women and children—will undoubtedly come to see the "big show." From all the remaining parts of the United States at least 2,600,000 more people will be impelled or induced to come here. Patriotic feeling, the wish to have it to say that they "have been there," and cheap railroad fares, will powerfully influence Americans in this direction. There will be an imposing number of visitors from Boston, New York, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Pittsburg, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago. The people of the Pacific Coast—more especially the thousands of well-to-do residents in San Francisco—will surely make the Centennial Exhibition an excuse for revisiting the East. From many Northern and Southern cities organized bodies, comprising Militia Companies, Masons, Knights Templar, Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, American Mechanics, Sons of Temperance, Firemen, etc., will visit the Exhibition on chartered trains. The official notices, which

have even now been received, indicate that the number of visitors who will be comprised in such excursions will not fall very far short of 500,000.

It appears from this that there will be 5,000,000 visitors. Although many who can afford it will of course spend days or weeks in Philadelphia, and re-enter the Exhibition often, paying each time the regular admission price, it seems hardly safe to calculate on quite three visits for each person. But for the estimated 5,000,000 visitors it is prudent to calculate that there will be 12,000,000 entrance fees—equivalent to $6,000,000.

But this leaves out Europe, Asia and Africa. Cook's agency has arranged to bring across the Atlantic a good many excursionists. From Italy excursion steamers leave Genoa and other ports in June. In England an excursion has been arranged for a large number of experts in mechanics and arts, whose expenses here are to be defrayed, for the sake of their reports on what they see, by the British Government. A similar excursion has been arranged in France, the expenses of which are assumed by the several trades' associations or syndicates. South America and Mexico will contribute a very large number of visitors. A body of young men in Rio Janeiro have been employed during the winter and are still employed in the study of the English language, preparatory to their Centennial visit to the United States.

Most of these foreign visitors, coming from great distances to view the Exhibition, will spend more time in the examination of it, and pay more entrance fees, than the majority of Americans. Should there be altogether 50,000 foreigners at the Exhibition, they may be expected to spend a week each in Philadelphia. It is likely, therefore, that taken and averaged altogether, more than 5,000,000 persons will be detained here for two days and a half each, and that on July 4 next, 500,000 will be added to the present population of the Quaker City, leaving $50,000,000 behind them.

The largest attendance on any one day at any European exhibition was 128,000. But last Fourth of July, at the celebration then given in Philadelphia, which comprised a children's concert, preparatory to the celebration of the Centennial year, 300,000 people were assembled in the Centennial Exhibition grounds. There was not a single instance of intoxication or other public offence demanding police interference, and, though the immense assemblage suffered inconvenience from lack of transportation facilities to and from the grounds, its behavior was such as to encourage the Centennial Commissioners to hope that they would succeed this year in keeping ever so many multitudes in order by a complete provision for their movements and convenience.

Provision for the transportation of visitors from all parts of the Union and Canada are very comprehensive. Tickets at reduced rates for trips to Philadelphia and return are sold at every place of importance in the two countries; also tickets at similar rates from the larger cities in other parts of the world. The managers of the lines of railroad in the vicinity of Philadelphia especially, expect to run many local trains over their respective roads, to and from the Exhibition, daily, and by the sale of tickets at low rates to attract to

the country along their lines as large a number of citizens and strangers as can obtain hotel and boarding-house accommodations there. The existing dense population of the country within 100 miles from Philadelphia, with the liberal provisions of hotels and boarding-houses, insure the railroads an immense passenger business.

WHERE YOU CAN SLEEP.

THE first consideration is that of board and lodging. The total hotel accommodations will, according to present advices, be equal to about 50,000 people. This reckoning takes in the two new hotels erecting close to the Exhibition—the Globe, which will hold 1,300 or 1,500, and the Trans-continental, which will lodge 1,000. The Centennial Lodging-house Agency has been organized—an association composed of practical railroad men, whose plan of operations has been approved by the Centennial Board of Finance, the Presidents of each of the great railways leading from Philadelphia, and the Mayor of the city. The association has completed arrangements with the householders of Philadelphia for all their *spare rooms*—selecting only the best—and have already secured and arranged for daily accommodations for nearly twenty thousand strangers. It expects to increase the number of houses at its command so that it will be able to provide daily for 50,000 strangers in clean, comfortable houses, with rooms furnished equal to those in any hotel, with two good meals, at daily prices of about one-half those charged by hotels.

The details of the plan are these:

Tickets are placed on sale at all the principal railway offices in America and Canada, where excursion tickets are sold, leading to Philadelphia, while like tickets are sold in Europe at a price equal to $2.50 per day.

Each of these tickets provides for one full day's accommodation, which day is to consist of a breakfast, with meat or ham and eggs, tea or coffee, two kinds of vegetables, &c.; supper (or dinner) equally as substantial as the breakfast; and lodgings, in rooms well furnished, and with clean bedding (the same linen never being used by different persons); parlor or sitting-rooms for use of guests; closets, &c., and in most cases bath-rooms, all without additional cost,—the respectability of the houses in all cases being vouched for. An intending visitor to Philadelphia can purchase as many of these tickets as he may need for one day or 100 days. Previous to his arrival in the city he will be met on the train (no matter by what road he may come) by a messenger of the association, who will locate him in one of the rooms at the disposal of the agency, and give him a card showing exactly how he will reach it, and have his baggage forwarded to him in the shortest possible time, either by street car or by special conveyance.

The tickets will be accepted by the proprietor of the house in payment for his accommodations.

For the benefit of exhibitors and those who find a protracted stay in Philadelphia necessary, arrangements have been made to supply those who wish with permanent boarding accommodation at reasonable prices, many hundred householders being already desirous of such guests.

The agency is also prepared to supply furnished houses for those who may desire to become housekeepers during the Exhibition.

If this plan of the Centennial Lodging-House Agency be faithfully carried out, it will save hundreds of thousands of strangers an immense deal of annoyance, confusion and expense. Yet it may not suffice for such an inroad on any single day as has been predicted for the great Fourth of July celebration. On that day, and on any day when there may be an extraordinary attendance, the hospitality of second and third rate, as well as first rate, householders, will very likely be taxed to their utmost by throngs of sleepy pilgrims.

HOW TO REACH THE EXHIBITION.

THE transportation of people from the city to the Exhibition, daily, is another problem of vast importance. The location of the Exhibition on the west bank of the Schuylkill is about two and a half miles from the city's centre. Ten bridges cross the Schuylkill within limits that admit of their use in reaching the grounds. Three of these are exclusively for railroads, six for horse vehicles and pedestrians, and one is adapted to the joint use of railroads and the public. The four railroad bridges will be used by passenger trains to be run to the Exhibition at short intervals, from distinct and populous sections of the city. The depots for these trains are close to the Exhibition buildings, and visitors arriving by them, as in other cases, will be admitted through commodious entrances with little delay. Trains can be run on each of the four lines as often as every five minutes, and each train will carry, comfortably seated, 500 passengers, thus transporting hourly 24,000 persons.

There will also cross the bridges four lines of city passenger railway, the cars of which lines traverse the centre of the city and run to the main entrance of the Exhibition, as will also those of another line from West Philadelphia. These lines connect with the network of street railways which is spread throughout the city north, east, south and west, and it is understood that they will run cars, when necessary, every minute. This would get 300 street-cars to the doors of the Exhibition every hour. The capacity of the street-cars, varying according to the manner in which people crowd on them, will be hourly as follows: Seated, 6,600; crowded, 12,000; packed, as they customarily are on gala occasions, 18,000 persons.

Two lines of city passenger railway, in addition to those included above, may run their cars to the Exhibition, increasing the number of cars arriving there hourly to 375.

Besides the steam-railway and street-car lines, a line of steamboats will be run from the vicinity of the water-works at Fairmount to Belmont Landing, affording transportation for about one thousand persons hourly.

The passenger-fare to and from the Exhibition will be (for the round trip) for the larger part of the population of the city, 12½ cents, and from the more distant sections, 25 cents.

Exhibition Transfer Co.—The number of public carriages now licensed in Philadelphia is 300. This number is already considerably increased. A company called the "Exhibition Transfer Co., Limited," has contracted for many light and elegant wagonettes, to run between railroad depots and other points in Philadelphia, and the Exhibition. Each vehicle has seats for ten passengers. The fare is 50 cents. This company also intend to run coupés, larger carriages and omnibuses, so as to meet the demand for special conveyances, either by regular lines or at the will of passengers.

THE CONVENIENCE OF EXHIBITORS.

GREAT pains are taken to provide for the convenience of exhibitors. The buildings are completed, and the reception of articles finished. In 1867, at Paris, the exhibitors and foreign commissions had to floor the spaces allotted to them at great expense. Here roof and floor are both provided by the Centennial Commission; exhibitors are not charged for space, and steam and water power are gratuitously supplied. Exhibitors provide, at their own cost, all show-cases, shelving, counters, fittings, etc., which they require, also all counter-shafts, with their pulleys, belting, etc., for the transmission of power from the main shafts in Machinery Hall. The commission take precautions for the safe preservation of articles in the Exhibition, but are not responsible for loss or damage of any kind, or for accident by fire or otherwise, however originating. Favorable facilities are furnished by which exhibitors may insure their own goods, and the methods of the commission in this respect are watched with considerable interest and anxiety. At the London, Paris, and Vienna exhibitions the value of the articles on exhibition ranged from $20,000,000 to $50,000,000. When the Centennial buildings are fairly stocked, the value of the articles stored therein is expected to be much more than $50,000,000, as there will be many priceless antiques and rarities. Italy alone contributes there hundred and fifty groups of ancient, mediæval, and modern statuary.

Exhibitors may employ watchmen of their own choice to guard their goods during the hours when the Exhibition is open to the public. Exhibitors, or such agents as they designate, are responsible for the receiving, unpacking, and arrangement of objects, as well as for their removal at the close of the Exhibition, and at their own expense.

The transportation of goods has been provided for with great care and thoroughness. Foreign Goods come to the various United States seaports, at each of which arrangements are made for their immediate transfer from the vessels into railroad cars. These cars are run to the Exhibition by connecting lines of railway. They are taken on the branch tracks of the Pennsylvania Railway to the very doors of the Exhibition buildings. A custom-house is on the ground, and the entire Exhibition inclosure is made in effect a government warehouse. Goods, in their original packages, are deposited punctually on the spaces they are to occupy, and this without transshipment. In the same way domestic goods come to the Exhibition over connecting lines, most railroads in the United States being laid with tracks of a gauge so nearly uniform that cars may be run through from distant sections of the country to Philadelphia without transferring their loads; and by the new method of interchanging trucks, used at many points where railroads of different gauges join, it is possible to transport the car bodies with loads in them from those parts of the country having railroads not of the common gauge. The railroads enter heartily into the arrangement, and generally concede prices equivalent to half the ordinary rates.

PASSENGER TRANSPORTATION IN THE GROUNDS.

THE West End Passenger Railway Company have the exclusive right to convey passengers from one building to another in the grounds, going around the entire circle of about three and one-half miles.

It possesses a double-track, narrow-gauge line, starting from the eastern end of Machinery Hall and proceeding westward, making a circuit towards the south-western entrance; thence it runs northward, passing in front of the British Government Buildings, and also of the localities assigned to the several States of the Union. On the opposite side are situated the United States Government Buildings, the Women's Pavilion, and the structures to contain the articles to be exhibited by the States of Kansas and New Jersey. Still further on it makes the entire circuit of the Agricultural Building, and on the return passes through Belmont Avenue to the place of departure.

The equipment consists of eight handsome engines and forty cars, which have been manufactured by different companies in the most elegant style. Sitting accommodations for 6,000 passengers per hour have been provided. Two trips per hour are made, taking a little less than half an hour to make the distance of about three and one-half miles, including stoppages. Additional equipment will be provided in accordance with the demand. The fare is 5 cts. for adults, 3 cts. for children, and all under four years will ride free.

A VISIT TO FAIRMOUNT PARK.

YESTERDAY I visited Fairmount Park, and after wandering through the Main Building (which roofs a farm of nearly twenty-two acres) and the Machinery Building (which shuts in fourteen acres more), I ascended some stairs at the centre of the north side of the latter building, and looked out from an elevation of fifty feet over the expanse of the grounds. The fronts of the Machinery and the Main buildings stretch away to the right nearly three-quarters of a mile. In front of the Main Building, at a considerable distance and on a slightly elevated plateau, stands the costly and permanent granite art gallery, Memorial Hall. Behind it, towards the Schuylkill, can be seen, through the branches of intervening trees, the supplementary gallery of paintings and sculpture, which the pressure of applications for space from almost every principal art centre of the world has necessitated. In front of the Machinery Building is a lake, in the centre of which appears the grand fountain. Other lakes and ponds gleam here and there in the sunlight. Beyond the lake, a little to the left, is the United States Government Building, the least expensive edifice per square foot on the grounds, but looking picturesque enough from this distance. Farther off, to the right, the Horticultural Building shows its graceful outlines and bright colors. Midway between it and the Government Building is the Women's Pavilion, over the turrets of which, towards the remotest angle of the grounds, the tinned roof of the Agricultural Building turns like a shield the blinding lances of the sun. Away to the left, towards the famous Belmont Drive, the buildings constructed by the British Commission are situated, and a little further on a dark cordon of sightseers surrounds the Japanese workmen in native costumes at their task of putting up the strictly Japanese buildings, which are to accommodate the Japanese officials and a certain part of the Japanese display. The Judges' Pavilion commands the interspace between the Main and Machinery buildings. The Music Pavilion intersects Belmont Avenue, which leads obliquely through the grounds beyond the lake. In different directions the American, French, and other restaurants are visible, and the pavilions and cottages occupied by the Commissioners and Agents of Germany, Sweden, Turkey,

Morocco, and other foreign countries, and by those of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Arkansas, New Jersey, Indiana, Illinois, New York, Missouri, Kansas, and other domestic States, in different parts of the enclosure. From one hundred and fifty to two hundred separate structures are now completed, and cover, all together some seventy-five acres.

Upon the highest ground in Fairmount Park, a short distance north of the inclosure round the Exhibition grounds, there has been erected an observatory 150 feet high. From this the view of the grounds, the city and its environs will be uninterrupted, even by the tallest primeval trees that beautify the banks of the Schuylkill.

The plan of the grounds embraces seven miles of roads and foot-paths, bridges across shaded and precipitous ravines, summer houses, and numerous fountains fed by a water-supply equal to that at Versailles. The George's Hill Reservoir, just outside the enclosure, contains 40,000,000 gallons; but in addition to this source, the river, which leaves the northern rim of the Exhibition grounds, will supply through pumping engines 6,000,000 gallons more a day. Not only the fountains, but the boilers of the steam-engines in the Main Building, the Machinery Building, and Agricultural Hall are thus to have plenty of water, and the mains and drains, which those in authority tell me are complete for all emergencies, will be thoroughly drenched and purified. Water, steam, and exhibition space are to be furnished to exhibitors without charge.

HOW TO SEE THE EXHIBITION.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

THE Exhibition opens at 9 A. M. and closes at 6 P. M. There are special gates distributed at different points intended for visitors who pay, for exhibitors, for complimentary tickets, for workmen and for wagons. Visitors pay fifty cents each on entering the grounds, which entitles them to a free entrance to each and every building, and to remain during the entire day. This also covers admission to the Musical Concerts in the Main Building, the Electric Organ Concert in Horticultural Hall, and the special exhibitions of fruit and vegetables in Agricultural Hall. On entering from Belmont Avenue visitors will find, free of charge, all necessary conveniences for washing, dressing, etc., etc.; also barber shops, bootblacks, etc. At different points in each building water is supplied gratuitiously, and restaurants can be found in every direction. Over three thousand seats have already been placed in the grounds, and others are to be added as required. Rolling Chairs, a great convenience, can be procured at any of the gates, and visitors carried about from one building to another, and through the buildings, for a moderate charge. A narrow gauge railroad runs all around the inside of the grounds for the small sum of five cents, so that every facility and convenience is at the service of visitors.

EXPENSES.

Do not be alarmed at the reports of high charges for board and lodging in Philadelphia; a careful examination of the subject settles the question that good board can be had from $6 per week up to $5 per day. Within sight of the Exhibition there are good accommodations for $1 per day, that is, a comfortable

bedroom; breakfast can be had outside the grounds for fifty cents, and a good dinner inside for $1. All that is necessary is that the visitor examines the bill of fare and selects according to the prices therein given. At the dairy good milk, cream, berries, etc., are furnished reasonably. An estimate of expenses for one person should not exceed from $15 to $25 per week, including a daily visit to the Exhibition.

One day should be devoted to the Machinery Hall, the Shoe and Leather Building, the Glass Factory, and the buildings in the vicinity. Dine at the French Restaurant, but look at the prices, bear in mind that two persons can dine comfortably on what is ordered for one. Another day, visit the Art Gallery and its annexes, the Photographic Gallery and the Carriage Building, with a look at Judges' Hall. Dine at the German Restaurant, spend the evening at one of the theatres. A day can be pleasantly spent by a visit to the Government Building, the Women's Pavilion, the Model of Paris, the State Buildings, and a dinner at the restaurant on George's Hill. One day can be given to the Horticultural and Agricultural Buildings, with a dinner at the grand American Restaurant. Devote a day to an examination of the smaller buildings, and dine at the Southern Restaurant, then take a boat up the Schuylkill, visit the Zoological Gardens, Fairmount Park, the Wissahickon, and spend the evening at the Academy of Fine Arts, dining at Strawberry Mansion or Proskauer's, and the week has passed with both pleasure and profit.

INTERNATIONAL IMPORTANCE.

Sir Charles Reed, of London, in an address delivered to the Judges selected for the Exhibition, expressed the great interest taken by foreign nations in its success, and, in closing, addressed General Hawley, President of the Commission, as follows:

"I must congratulate you, sir, in being at the head of an Exhibition unparalleled in the history of international displays, so far as my observation has extended. I was upon the jury at the London Exhibition in the year 1851, and have visited every European exhibition held since that time, and I say without hesitation that, so far as I have yet been able to examine it, the display you have made in Fairmount Park eclipses everything I have seen. It may be fitly compared to a great feast—an intellectual feast—and I believe it will greatly advance, not only the material position of our countries, but that it will afford to the world a guaranty that in gathering us here together you have the interests of peace at heart, and that this will contribute to cement the good feeling at present existing between the nations represented here."

LOCOMOTION.

The arrangements in this city for travel are most convenient. The horse cars run in every direction, and for the small charge of seven cents one can go from end to end of the city, and by a system of exchange tickets, cars can be taken crossing the city, so that almost any point can be reached. For small parties wagonettes have been introduced, which can be secured for fifty cents for each person.

THE CITY.

There is much to be seen in Philadelphia: Independence Hall, Carpenters' Hall, Girard College, the Mint, the Clubs, the Public Buildings, Laurel Hill Cemetery, Academy of Science, Academy of Fine Arts, are all worthy of a visit.

SUMMARY.

While enough work has been given a visitor to occupy a week, yet it can all be seen in half that time in a cursory manner, and, of course, at a less expense, but the reader may rest assured, in whatever section of our country he may be, that it will pay him well to save money enough to make one visit to the International Exhibition, and, if possible, to bring his family. The advantages gained will amply pay for all economies in saving, and the writer feels sure that every one influenced to make the visit will never regret it.

THE AMERICAN DISTRICT TELEGRAPH.

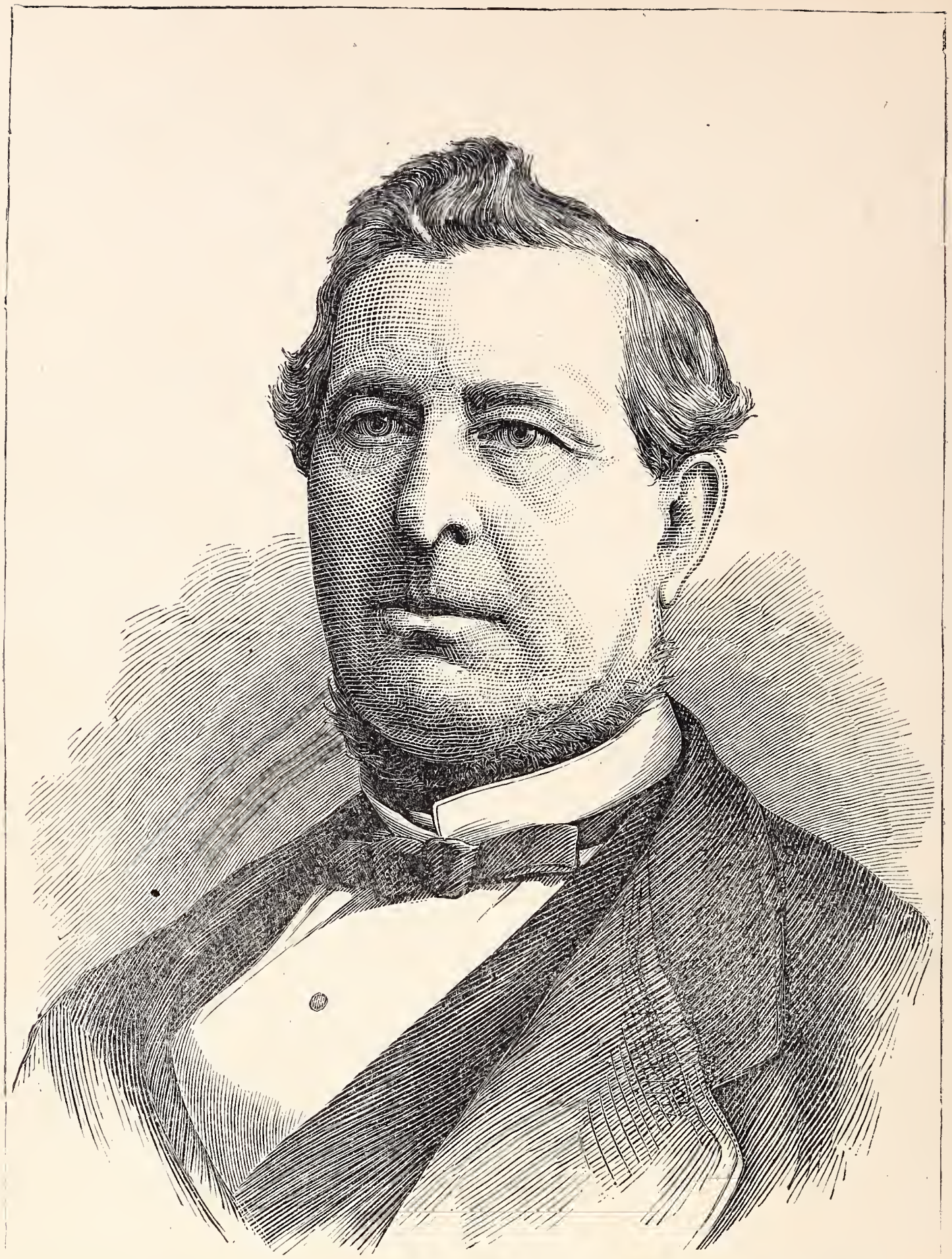
AT no former exhibition of an international character has there ever been supplied so many facilities for the comfort and convenience of visitors as are found in Philadelphia the present year. Specially among these must be named the telegraph, the use and advantages of which are on daily exhibition for the examination and use of all visitors. By special and exclusive arrangements, the American District Telegraph Company, of Philadelphia, controls the entire telegraphic department of the exhibition. Messages are sent to and received from all parts of the world, and there is direct communication by cable with the Old World at all hours of the day and night. A perfect net-work of wires extends all over the exhibition grounds, so that visitors can immediately communicate with each other from any of the various buildings.

MESSENGER SERVICE.—Special attention will be paid to this department, and carefully trained and experienced lads will be always ready to start at a minute's notice for any part of the ground or the city of Philadelphia, to deliver notes, packages, &c., and to perform any reasonable service. These boys are dressed in a neat uniform, and can be easily recognized. The charge for their service will be exceedingly moderate.

GUIDES.—It has been estimated that for any one person to completely view the exhibition, it would take at least two weeks of hard work. To facilitate the proper examination in the most rapid time possible, the American District Telegraph Company have arranged for a corps of guides, who will be able to conduct visitors with rapidity from one section of the exhibition to another, and also to explain all matters of interest as they are passed in review. These guides can be secured by the hour, day, or week.

INTERPRETERS.—Special arrangements have been made to supply interpreters conversant with all the modern languages, and ready to attend to any duties connected with their department. As the offices of the District Telegraph Company will be in direct connection with all the railroad stations and hotels, all its advantages can be secured in advance, and messengers, guides, and interpreters be found ready on the arrival of the visitor at the ground. The main office of the District Telegraph Company will be found in the general Telegraph Building adjoining the Department of Public Comfort, and all the working of the telegraph system can there be examined at leisure.

The entire charge of the above various departments, is in the hands of W. J. Phillips, Esq., the well known and experienced Managing Director of the American District Telegraph Co.



THE HON. DANIEL J. MORRELL, CHAIRMAN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

(*Photographed by Taylor & Brown.*)

From Harper's Magazine of April 29th.

THE Hon. Daniel J. Morrell, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Centennial Commission, is an eminent and successful manufacturer of Pennsylvania. He was born in Berwick, Maine, in 1821, on a farm on which his ancestors settled more than a century ago. His parents belonged to the Society of Friends, and he has always adhered to the religious training of his youth. In 1837 Mr. Morrell removed to Pennsylvania, to better his fortunes, and by industry, energy, and upright dealings rose from the position of a clerk in a mercantile house to one of independence and importance. Since 1855 Mr. Morrell has resided in Johnstown, Pennsylvania. He has been twice elected to Congress.

INTERNATIONAL ROWING REGATTA.

AMONG the athletic sports that will be held during the exhibition will be a series of boat races on the Schuylkill River, a broad, beautiful stream, generally acknowledged among rowing men as one of the finest rowing courses in America, having high banks on each side and in full view of the Exhibition Buildings.

The races, while under control of the United States Centennial Commission, will be under the local management of the Schuylkill Navy, a boating organization composed of nine clubs, whose boat houses are on the east bank of the river within Fairmount Park. The leading boating associations of the country have consented to co-operate.

The Schuylkill Navy has been in existence since 1858, and has given a number of open regattas; and from its past record and the experience of its members in conducting races, we have abundant guarantee that this series of regattas in 1876 will be most successful.

The Schuylkill Navy, besides furnishing quarters for the boats of visiting crews in their own boat houses, purpose erecting temporary boat houses in the Park, and will thus be enabled to accommodate all who may accept this invitation to take part in the races.

Arrangements have been made to hold the following races:

First—An International Race will be held, open to all regularly organized boat clubs throughout the world, to be rowed in accordance with the rules of the National Amateur Rowing Association of the United States; the prizes to be a piece of plate each for fours, valued at $1,000; for pairs, valued at $700; for doubles, valued at $700; and for single sculls, gold and diamond medal valued at $600; and in addition, medals to be presented to each man rowing in the race, to be of gold for the winning crew, for the second crew of silver, and the remainder of bronze.

Second—An International College Race for four-oared shells, will be held, the prize to be a piece of plate valued at $800, with a gold medal to each member of the winning crew; open only to undergraduates.

Third—An International Graduates' Race will be held for four-oared shells, open only to graduates of Colleges or Universities; the prize being a piece of plate valued at $600, and a gold medal to each member of the winning crew.

No person will be allowed to row in both the International College Race and International Graduates' Race.

Fourth—Professional Races will be held, open to all crews throughout the world, for four-oared, pair-oared and single scull shells for purses, the amounts of which will be announced by the 1st of May, 1876.

The races will be held between the 21st of August and the 15th of September, and the entries shall be closed on July 15th.

The Amateur Races will be rowed in heats one and a half miles straight away. The Professional Races will be rowed in heats of three miles, one and a half miles and return.

Besides the above prizes the "Jury on Rowing" of the United States Centennial Commission, who will have an oversight of all the races, will award the Diploma and Medal of the Commission to the victors.

The National Amateur Rowing Association will hold their annual regatta over the same course (the National) previous to the above International Races, on August 21st, 22d and 23d.

A committee has been appointed to select the prizes with Gov. Hartranft and Mayor Stokley at its head. Everything will be done to make this, what it promises to be, the finest regatta ever held in the world. It will take at least two weeks to carry out the programme already arranged.

PRIZES FOR THE INTERNATIONAL REGATTA.

The designs for the prizes to be awarded to the victors of the International Regatta have been prepared by the jewellers and are now at the office of the Mayor. They will be submitted to a committee to make selections, and in order that there may be selected but the best the ones to be selected will be submitted to a second committee, after which a decision will be made. From those on exhibition, of which there are about a hundred, the following are particularly noticeable:

A silver vase, with an eagle on top, a head forming the two handles, oars, wreaths, &c., on the face, and a shield for the monogram of the Schuylkill Navy on the opposite side. The base is of marble and ebony, and it is for the first prize.

Another design represents two stalwart-looking oarsmen, carrying their shell and the oars on their shoulders. The figures stand on a silver base. This is also for the first prize.

A silver vase is very handsome. The base is chased, and it is very profusely ornamented with gilt and oxidized. It is for the first prize.

There is another vase with the figure of Victory on top, holding four wreaths in her hands. The handles are scroll with tridents. There is a bas-relief of oarsmen in their shell. The base is of ebony with four laurel sprigs, and on the opposite side there is a plain shield. This, also, is for the first prize.

A very beautiful design for a punch-bowl is an Indian canoe, with an Indian woman

sitting in each end holding a paddle. There is a shield for a monogram. This is for the first prize.

A very neat device is the victor's horn, with the head of Neptune on the front and a laurel festoon. A four oared shell extends across the top. This is for the International Collegiate prize.

One of the handsomest in the collection is a mediæval barge, surmounted on each side with a six oared shell and crew. There are two figures on each end. One represents Neptune and the other a mermaid bearing a laurel wreath. This is all silver, and is for the International Collegiate prize.

The following are the Graduate prizes:

Crowning the Victor represents an oarsman receiving the laurel crown. The next represents the crowned victor standing on a column supported by four mermaids.

Another plan is a vase, with an eagle on top. There is a medallion in bas-relief, with oarsmen. The base is of marble and ebony; on one side there is a medallion with 1876, and another on the opposite side is a lady with a shield.

There is also a design for an oblong punch-bowl, in front of which an oarsman stands leaning on his oar, and a shield in bas-relief.

Another very handsome model is for a punch-bowl, with a four oared shield in bold relief. On the other side there is a plain shield, and the standard is the old Independence bell.

The Regatta Committee having the matter in charge is composed of the following gentlemen of the Schuylkill Navy:

A. Krumbharr, Philadelphia Barge Club, Chairman; E. S. Miles, University Barge Club; W. R. Tucker, Undine Barge Club; G. W. Parker, Quaker City Barge Club; F. W. Murphy, Pennsylvania Barge Club; Isaac Bedichimer, Malta Boat Club; H. R. Barnhurst, Crescent Boat Club; H. V. Stillwell, West Philadelphia Boat Club; Dr. Daniel Bray, College Boat Club; Jonathan Gillingham, *Secretary*: James M. Ferguson, *Commodore*: John Hockley, *Vice-Commodore*.

THE RECENT VISIT OF THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

This large and successful gathering from all sections of our country, added much to the financial interests of the Exhibition. It is estimated by competent authority, that there were between seven and eight thousand uniformed knights, in addition, their wives and friends accompanying them increased the number to at least twelve thousand. The perfect system that has been adopted for the boarding and lodging of visitors at Philadelphia, met in this case with its first severe test, and it is satisfactory to know that within forty-eight hours this large number were comfortably located at moderate prices. Mr. Hamilton, of the Centennial Lodging House Agency, reports that all parties who came under their supervision have expressed themselves as thoroughly satisfied with this novel system, for the first time on trial.

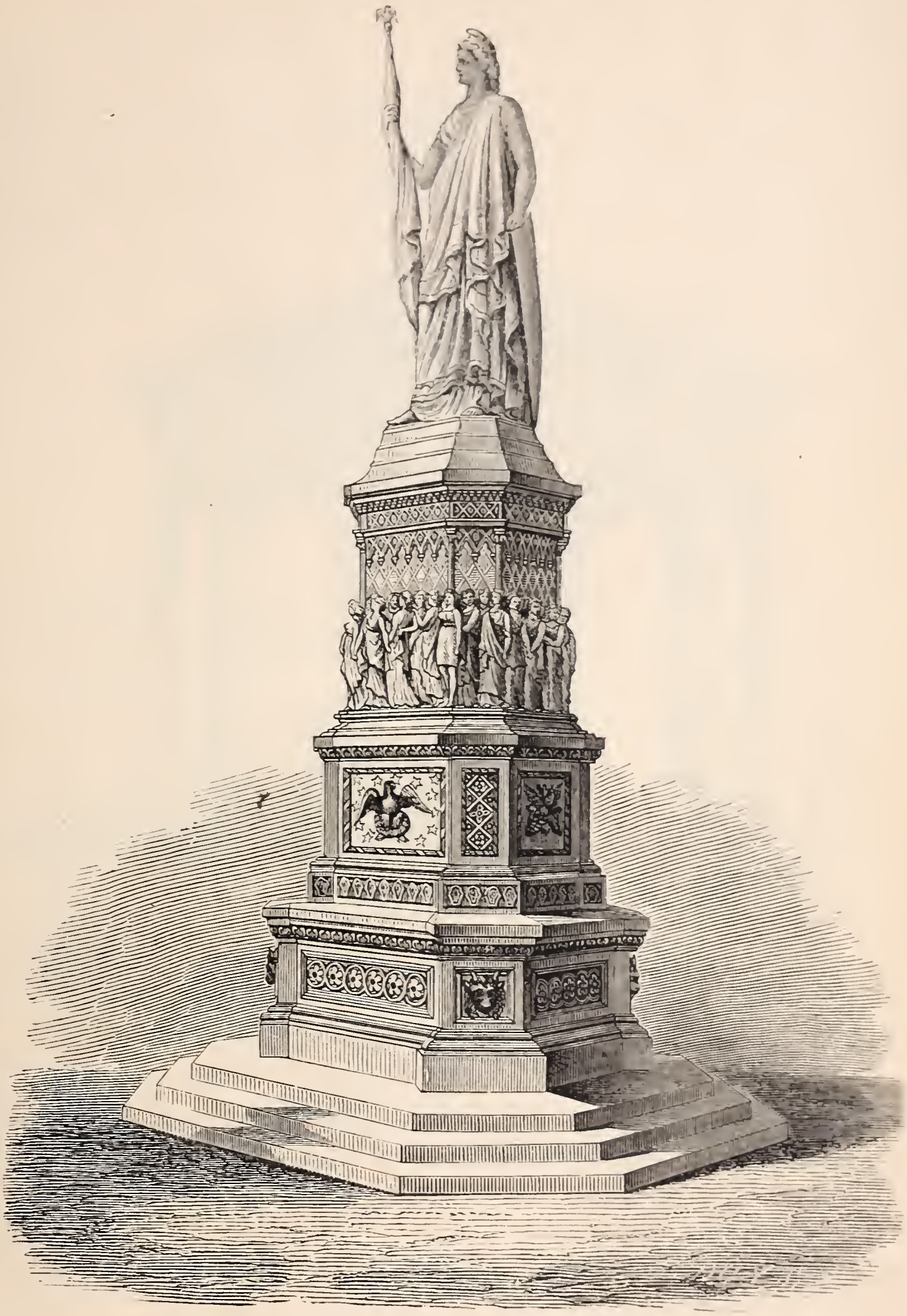
NATIONAL MONUMENT TO LIBERTY.

IN view of the approaching Centennial of American Independence, it has been deemed eminently fitting that the occasion should be marked by a permanent memorial of that great day and event, and to that end the National Commemorative Monument Association appeals to the liberality and pride of the American people for contributions to render this memorial worthy of the occasion and the nation.

This Association is a chartered institution, whose corporators are one hundred American citizens, representing the leading professions and occupations of our country. Its object and purpose is to erect in *Independence Square*, in the *city of Philadelphia*, a colossal Monument to Liberty, emblematic of love of country, and of the beneficence of our institutions, and commemorative of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Nation's Birthday. It will be designed by an American artist, and erected on the most sacred spot of American soil as a memorial of the grandest event in our country's history,—the Declaration of the Independence of the United States, and of the Rights of Man,—and as a token of the gratitude of a whole nation for the blessings of free government.

The Monument will be erected, after the design of WILLIAM W. STORY, of Boston, in the centre of the Square, on a spot of ground sixty feet square, specially dedicated to the purpose.

It will be about sixty feet in height, and twenty feet in width at the base. At the top is the figure of Liberty, twenty-one feet high; upon her head is the Phrygian cap of liberty; on her breast is the ægis of liberty; her right hand grasps the American Flag, and her left hand rests upon the American Shield, bearing the National Coat of Arms. Upon the upper pedestal is a frieze, or procession of forty-eight female figures, six feet in height, representing the several States and Territories; upon the front of the lower pedestal is the National Emblem,—the eagle and thirteen stars; on the other three sides are the emblems of Agriculture, of Commerce, and of Literature and the Arts; and below these are coats of arms of each State and Territory. At the corners of the lower base are four heads of the American Bison, or Buffalo, typical of our boundless western prairies; the whole forming a noble, majestic, and beautiful design, unlike any other ever erected, the product of American genius, and a fitting tribute from the American people to the memory of the brave men and noble women who gained for themselves and bequeathed to their posterity the priceless heritage of free government.



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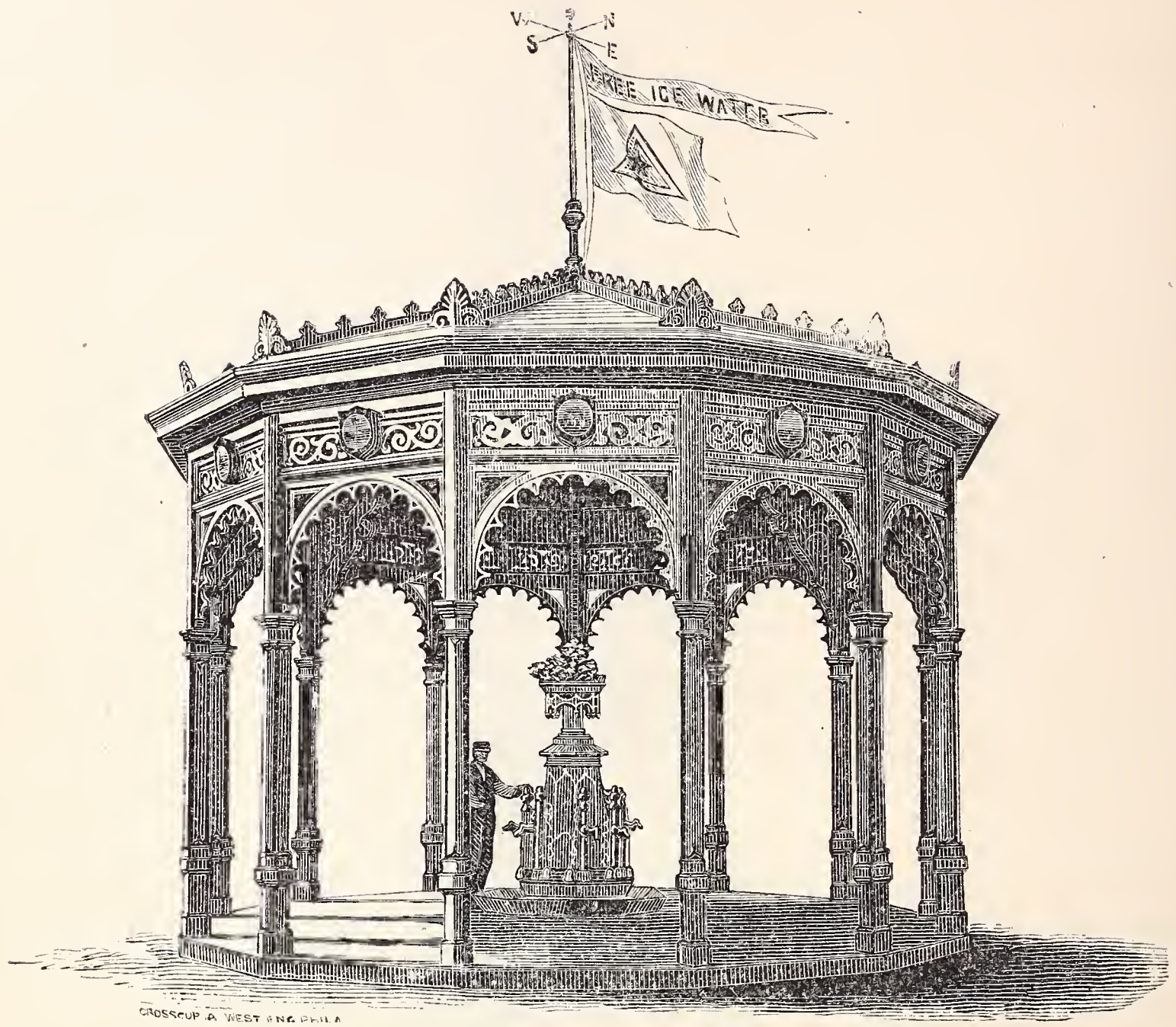
NATIONAL MONUMENT TO LIBERTY.

To be erected in Independence Square.



ICE WATER FREE TO ALL.

We give herewith a sketch of the grand Temperance Fountain, erected by the Sons of Temperance of the State of Pennsylvania, under the direction of their committee on Centennial Celebration, composed of the following gentlemen.

COMMITTEE ON CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

John C. Maguigan, Secretary, Philadelphia; Louis Wagner, Chairman, Philadelphia; S. K. Felton, Philadelphia; T. Davis, Jeanesville, Luzerne Co.: Geo. C. Hagner, Philadelphia; Calvin Parsons, Wilkesbarre; R. B. Beath, Philadelphia; W. A. Duff, Philadelphia; Chas. S. Massey, Allentown; Wm. T. Wilkins, Philadelphia; Joseph Clough, Philadelphia; S. S. Keeley, Manayunk; Geo. A. Cobb, Downingtown; John Wear, Philadelphia; James M. Lyle, Philadelphia; John Shallcross, Philadelphia; John Bardsley, Philadelphia, Committee.

The Fountain is eligibly located on Belmont and Fountain Avenues, where ice water is furnished *ad libitum*.

International Monuments.

ONE important result of the Centennial Anniversary is exemplified in the expression of gratitude as shown by our naturalized citizens. Spontaneously, almost, there has been a desire to present some permanent offering as a birthday gift on this glorious anniversary. Most fortunately an American citizen has the credit of so organizing and fostering this expression of good will that as a result, to a large extent of his personal efforts, a number of magnificent monuments have been secured for the permanent adornment of the scene of the Centennial Anniversary. Mr. Charles S. Keyser, of Philadelphia, the gentleman referred to in this connection, has secured for himself thousands of friends for his unselfish perseverance in the good cause, and to many eyes the various monuments we now refer to will carry, in addition to their national character, a personal reference most creditable to their sponsor.

First, and most important of these works of art, is the

Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Fountain.

so entitled from the fact that its erection is entirely due to the labors of the Catholic Total Abstinence Society of America. This society, whose branches extend from one end of our country to another, by moderate subscriptions from individuals, has aggregated a sum sufficient to insure the completion of this great work, which is located at the foot of George's Hill, and near Machinery Hall. This fountain is of marble and granite, with a diameter of 90 feet. In the centre is a colossal figure of Moses, after striking the rock, holding the

staff in his hand ; below is a fissure from whence issues a stream of water, which flowing into channels in the rock fills a basin below. Surrounding this centre figure are four large figures, nine feet in height, representing Archbishop Carroll, Commodore Barry, Theobold Mathew, and Charles Carroll, of Carrollton. The central figure, of Moses, is 15 ft. high, and the extreme height is 35 ft. The design and work is by Herman Kirn, sculptor, and pupil of Steinhauser. It is in this manner that our Irish fellow-citizens show their appreciation of the American Republic.

COLUMBUS.

Second, we have a tribute from Italy, and at the same time to Italy, in a heroic statue of Christopher Columbus. The pedestal of this statue, which is square, is divided into two sections, the corner of the lower section being ornamented with the Italian and American Flags and Coats of Arms. One of the panels contains, in bas-relief, the landing of Columbus, upon the other is inscribed the words, "Italy to America" ; on the opposite panel the inscription, "In Commemoration of the First Centenary of American Independence, July 4, 1876" ; and upon the upper section of the pedestal the name of the great discoverer, whose figure is represented in a standing position, with great dignity of expression, the left hand resting upon a globe, while the right holds a chart ; emblematic devices, characterizing his occupation as a mariner, are placed at the base of the statue. Most gracefully has the Mother of Art through her absent children, thus offered her tribute to freedom.

STATUE OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

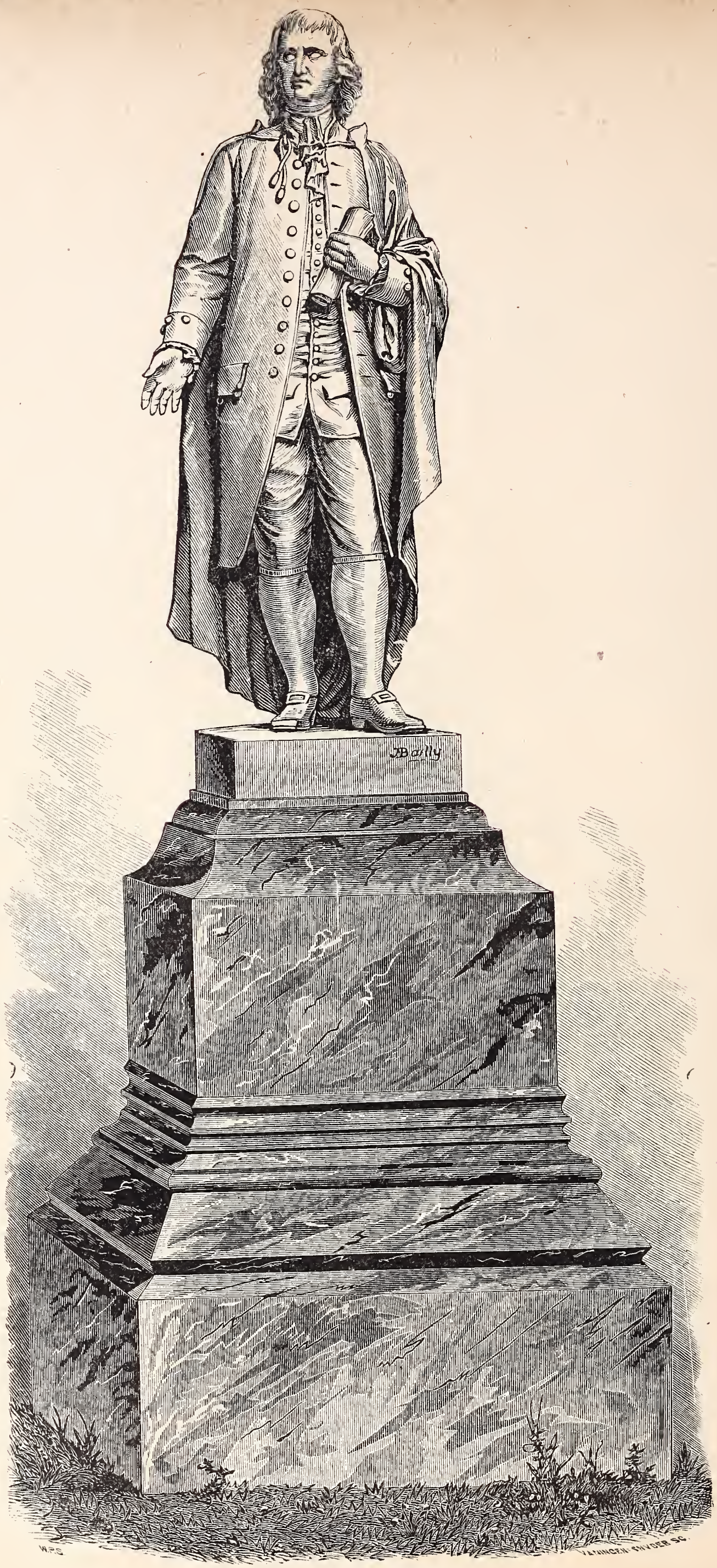
THE Statue of Religious Liberty is a contribution on the part of our Hebrew fellow citizens, and is the successful work of Mr. Ezekid, a sculptor of much renown. This work is specially the gift of the extensive society known as the B'nai B'ritt. It represents a majestic female figure, 8 ft. in height, occupying the centre and standing erect, the right knee slightly bent and the foot advanced; her left hand, wielding the Constitution, is supported upon the farces or bound stars of the States. At the base of the statue the American eagle is placed, grasping in its talons the conquered spirit of intolerance, the right hand of liberty is outspread, protecting the figure of a youth representing religion, standing with head upraised and hands upstretched, holding a flattened urn, upon which the eternal flame is burning. The Goddess is clothed in armor, but the mantle of peace held by an Agraffe, so that her right breast and arm are exposed, descends in long broad folds from the left shoulder to the right foot. The American shield is worked on her breastplate, and her head is decked with the cap of Liberty, the rim of which is decorated with a free standing diadem of thirteen golden stars.

THE HUMBOLDT MONUMENT.

THE German citizens of the United States, and particularly those who are residents of the city of Philadelphia, are eminently desirous that their native land should be represented by the statue of one whose name is known in every quarter of the civilized world, and recognized as possessing an intellect of great power and comprehensiveness. To perpetuate the memory of Humboldt in this land of their adoption, the association bearing his name has executed a statue of bronze 9 ft. high. The model of this monument was furnished by Professor Drake, of Berlin, who for many years was an intimate friend of Humboldt, and therefore well qualified for such an undertaking, and in addition has already wrought several statues and busts of him. The utmost care has been taken to make this a worthy monument of the great geographer as well as a fitting tribute to the land.

STATUE OF DR. WITHERSPOON.

THIS statue of the eminent statesman and divine, one of the immortal names appended to the great Declaration, will be the central object in the great demonstration, by the Presbyterian denomination, in honor of the nation's centenary in the spring of 1876. The statue is modeled by Bailey, and is being executed in bronze in this city. It is of colossal size, and will stand on a granite pedestal on a slope East of the National Memorial Building.



DR. WITHERSPOON.

JOHN L. SHOEMAKER.

Hon. John L. Shoemaker, Chairman of Joint Centennial Committee of City Councils and Solicitor to the Centennial Commission, was one of the foremost in organizing the International Exhibition. To Mr. Shoemaker is due great credit for his persistent urgency in bringing the subject before the city, and it is through his efforts that so strong an interest has been taken by the city of Philadelphia financially, and officially in the erection of the Buildings. Mr. Shoemaker's name will ever be connected with the first Centennial of American Independence.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS.

Vigorous preparations have been made, on a grand scale, to provide accommodations for the ten million visitors which the Centennial Exposition is attracting to our city this year, and we can confidently assert that the hotels alone are comfortably accommodating one hundred thousand persons. To these figures may be safely added twenty-five thousand, for whom provisions are now made, at the smaller hostelries, boarding houses, and private residences, all over the city. Estimating the average number per day at sixty thousand, which will make ten million, eight hundred thousand, for one hundred and eighty days in which it will remain open, and we have accomodations for all the visitors expected. These facts should remove all anxiety on the part of the public as to the insufficiency of accommodations, even though all the visitors should contemplate staying in the city over night, which will not be the case. An average of twenty per cent return each night to their residences in the hundreds of suburbs, towns and cities within easy reach of Philadelphia, including New York and Baltimore, so that there is no overcrowding or inconvenience from this cause. Most of the large establishments have pub-

lished their rates for board and lodging, and there is no good reason for complaints on this score. The average charges at the first class hotels is $5 per day, and at the private boarding houses $2 to $4, according to location and the character of the accommodations offered.

LIST OF PHILADELPHIA HOTELS.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

S. E. corner Ninth and Chestnut Streets. Rooms, 500; accomodates 1500 persons; terms, $4.50 per day.

GIRARD HOUSE,

N. E. corner Ninth and Chestnut Streets. Rooms, 400; accomodates 1500 persons; terms, $3.50 per day.

THE COLONNADE,

S. W. corner Fifteenth and Chestnut Streets. Rooms, 314; accommodates 500 persons; terms, from $3.50 to $5 per day.

LA PIERRE,

Broad Street below Chestnut, west side. Rooms 130; accommodates 325 persons; terms, from $3.50 to $5 per day.

ST. CLOUD,

Arch Street, above Seventh, north side. Rooms, 165; accommodates 350 persons; terms, $3 to $3.50 per day.

UNITED STATES,

N. W. corner Forty-second and Columbia Avenue. Rooms, 325; accommodates 400 persons; terms, $4 per day.

TRANS-CONTINENTAL,

Rooms, 460; accommodates 1000 persons; terms, $5 per day.

GLOBE HOTEL,

Belmont Avenue, near Exhibition Buildings. Rooms, 967; accommodates 3000 persons; terms, $5 per day.

HOTEL AUBREY.

Thirty-third and Walnut Streets, south side. Rooms, 400; accommodates 3000 persons; terms, European.

THE ATLAS,

Elm Avenue, opposite Machinery Hall (Exhibition Building). Rooms, 1500; accommodates 3000 persons; terms $1 to $3 per day, meals, from 25 cents to $1.

THE ST. GEORGE HOTEL,

S. W. corner Broad and Walnut Streets, Rooms, 125; accommodates 300 persons. Terms special.

WEST END HOTEL,

Chestnut between Fifteenth and Sixteenth Streets. European plan.

CONGRESS HALL HOTEL,

Elm Avenue, opposite the Main Entrance to the Main Building, accommodates 500. European plan.

GRAND EXPOSITION HOTEL, (LIMITED,)

Intersection of Girard and Lancaster Avenues. Rooms, 1325; accommodates 4000 persons; terms, special.

ST. STEPHEN'S

Chestnut Street above Tenth, south side. Rooms, 118; accommodates 450 persons; terms, from $3.50 to $5 per day.

BINGHAM HOUSE,

S. E. corner Eleventh and Market Streets. Rooms, 150; accommodates 400 persons; terms from $3 to $5 per day.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

Fourth Street below Arch, west side. Rooms, 300; accommodates 850 persons, terms, from $3 to $4 per day.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,

Chestnut Street above Seventh, north side. Rooms, 200; accommodates 450 persons; terms $3 to $3.50 per day.

AMERICAN HOTEL,

Chestnut Street between Fifth and Sixth Streets, north side opposite Independence Hall. Rooms, 240, to be increased to 300; accommodates 600 persons; terms, from $3 to $3.50 per day

MASONIC HALL HOTEL,

Old Masonic Hall, Chestnut Street between Seventh and Eighth Streets, accommodates 500 European plan.

ST. ELMO,

Arch Street above Third, north side. Rooms, 225; accommodates 450 persons terms, from $2.50 to $3 per day.

MERCHANTS' HOUSE,

413 North Third Street, east side. Rooms, 90; accommodates 300 persons; terms, reasonable.

MANSION HOUSE,

Nos. 621 and 623 Arch Street, north side. Rooms, 42; accommodates 130 persons; terms, $3 per day.

IRVING HOUSE,

No. 915 Walnut Street, north side. Rooms, 140; accommodates 200 persons; terms, $3 to $5 per day.

CENTRAL AVENUE,

No. 831 Market Street, north side. Rooms, 125; accommodates 300 persons; terms, $3 per day.

ALLEGHANY,

No. 814 Market Street, south side. Rooms, 150; accommodates 300 persons; terms, from $2 to $3 per day.

ST. JAMES,

No. 304 Race Street, south side. Rooms, 75; accommodates 200 persons; terms, from $2 to $3 per day.

ARCH STREET HOUSE,

No. 1 Arch Street. Rooms, 75; accommodates 200 persons; terms, from $2.50 to $3 per day.

MONTGOMERY,

S. E. corner Sixth and Willow Streets. Rooms, 75; accommodates 150 persons; terms, $2.50 per day,

RIDGWAY HOUSE,

No. 1 Market Street, north side. Rooms, 150; accommodates 250 persons; terms, from $2 to $3 per day.

REVERE HOUSE,

No. 923 Chestnut Street, north side. Rooms, 125; accommodates 200 persons; terms, from $2 to $3 per day.

COMMERCIAL,

No. 826 Market Street, south side. Rooms 150; accommodates 200 persons; terms, from $2 to $2.50 per day.

CLARENDON HOTEL,

Eighth Street below Chestnut. Rooms, 50; accommodates 150 persons; terms, from $1 to $2 per day.

RED LION,

No. 472 North Second below Noble. Rooms, 125; accommodates 240 persons; terms, from $2 to $2.50 per day.

GREAT WESTERN,

No. 1311 Market Street, north side. Accommodates 100 persons; terms $2 per day.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, (EUROPEAN,)

Third Street below Arch. Rooms, 115; accommodates 300 persons.

PETRY'S, (EUROPEAN,)

N. W. corner Broad and Walnut Streets. Accommodates 60 persons.

SCHNECK'S EUROPEAN HOUSE,

No. 315 Arch Street, north side. Rooms, 60.

GUY'S HOTEL, (EUROPEAN,)

N. E. corner Seventh and Chestnut Streets. Rooms, 60.

MARBLE TERRACE HOTEL, (EUROPEAN,)

Thirty-third and Chestnut Streets. Rooms, 15; accommodates 50 persons.

EAGLE,

No. 227 North Third Street. Rooms, 400; accommodates 600 persons; terms $2.50 per day.

BALD EAGLE,

No. 416 North Third Street. Rooms, 75; accommodates 175 persons; terms $1.75 to $2.25 per day.

BARLEY SHEAF,

No. 257 North Second Street. Accommodates 125 persons; terms, from $1.75 to $2 per day.

PHILIP HOHL'S HOTEL, (EUROPEAN,)

Callowhill Street below Fifth, north side. Accommodates 300 persons.

PANN MANOR,

Eighth and Spring Garden Streets. Rooms, 80; accommodates 300; rates $2 per day.

SORREL HORSE,

No. 268 North Fourth Street. Rooms, 35; accommodates 150; rates reasonable.

SMEDLEY HOUSE.

No. 1227 Filbert Street. Rooms, 50; accommodates 150; $2.50 per day.

THE TIGER,

No. 325 Vine Street.

WHITE BEAR,

Fifth and Race Streets. Rooms, 35; accommodates 80; rates reasonable.

WHITE HORSE,

No. 316 North Third Streets. Rooms, 10; accommodates 20; terms, $1.75 to $2.50.

WASHINGTON HOUSE.

Thirty-ninth and Market Streets. Rooms, 32; accommodates 60; rates reasonable.

HOWARD HOUSE,

No. 2001 Chestnut Street. Rooms, 20; accommodates 50; terms, from $1.75 to $2.50.

JOHNSON'S HOTEL,

No. 1115 Market Street. Accommodations for 150; terms, $1,75 to $2.50.

KEMBLE HOUSE,

S. E. corner Thirty-ninth and Market Streets. Rooms, 30; accommodates 100; terms, $1.75 to $2.50.

MERCANTILE HOUSE,

No. 23 South Tenth Street. Temperance house. Accommodates 100 persons. European plan

NEW MARKET HOTEL,

No. 1619 Market Street. Rooms 54; accommodates 150; rates reasonable.

GOULD'S HOTEL,

South Second Street. Accommodate 500; board by the day or on the European plan, as desired

WILLIAM PENN HOTEL,

No. 3817 Market Street. Rooms, 33; accommodates 150 persons; terms reasonable.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER'S HOTEL.

No. 346 North Third Street. Rooms, 60; accommodates 150 persons; terms, from $1.75 to $2.50.

LINCOLN HOUSE.

No. 319 North Fourth Street. Rooms, 15; accommodates 40; terms, from $1.75 to $2.50.

LONDON HOTEL.

Nos. 15 and 17 Darby Road. European plan. Rooms, 33; accommodates 100 persons.

ZEISS' HOTEL.

Nos. 820 and 822 Walnut Street. Rooms, 70; accommodates 150; terms reasonable.

MARKOE HOUSE, (EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PLAN.)

No. 919 Chestnut Street. Terms, from $1.50 to $4.

ALLEN HOUSE.

No. 1220 Market Street. Accommodates 100 persons; terms, reasonable.

BLACK BEAR.

No. 425 North Third Street. Rooms, 63; accommodates 150; terms $2 per day.

BLACK HORSE.

No. 352 North Third Street. Rooms, 100; accommodates 300; terms, $2 per day.

BULL'S HEAD.

No. 1025 Market Street. Accommodates 200; terms, reasonable.

BINDER'S HOTEL.

No. 312 Race Street. Rooms 60; accommodates 125; terms, reasonable.

COLUMBIA HOUSE.

No. 111 North Broad Street. Rooms, 48; accommodates 150; terms, $2.50 per day.

CLINTON HOUSE.

No. 1608 Ridge Avenue. Rooms, 45; accommodates 175; terms, $2 to $3 per day.

DAVIS' HOTEL.

No. 1 Market Street. Rooms, 40; accommodates 200; terms, reasonable.

FAIRMOUNT AVENUE HOTEL.

No. 701 North Fourth Street.

UNION HOTEL.

No. 1314 Arch Street. Accommodates 100 persons; terms $3.50 per day.

PRICES OF FOOD IN 1875—76.

May 30th,	*1875*	*1876*	*May 30th.*	*1875*	*1876*
Flour, choice	$8.50	$8.00	Butter, Bradford Co.	.29	.24
Wheat, Penna.	1.55	1.50	" Penna. Rolls	.25	.18
Buckwheat flour, ℔ 100 lb	3.25	2.50	Cheese	.16	.12
Rice, Carolina	.08	.06	Eggs	.18	.13
Dressed Hogs	.09	.10	Strawberries	.25	.12
Lard, refined	.16	.15	Cabbage ℔ bbl.	2.25	1.10
Corn, canned	2.35	2.00	Calves	.07	.06
Peas, canned	3.00	2.25	Lambs, ℔ head	5.00	4.00
Peaches, canned	2.15	1.80	Halibut	.14	.09
Tomatoes, canned	1.00	1.20	Potatoes, early Rose	.65	.40
Beans, white	2.10	1.60	Live Turkeys	.15	.11
" marrows.	2.15	1.80	Spring Chickens	.40	.20
Peas, Western	2.40	1.50			

Former World's Fairs.

THE subject of International Exhibitions has been one of great interest in Europe, and the results have been so satisfactory that the most prominent governments have vied with each other in producing the most perfect and complete representation. Believing that the subject will now prove of equal interest to our own people, sketches are given herewith of the origin and progress of the great International Exhibitions of the Old World up to the present time.

We find some reference in ancient history to large collections of merchants at Tyre and Sidon for purposes of barter and trade, and from those days to the present century there have been in many parts of Europe and Asia annual and semi-annual fairs, bringing together not only the people of the immediate neighborhood, but both sellers and buyers from long distances, thus being to a certain extent of an international character.

At a later date, 1699, an Exhibition was held at Leyden, which, among many other curiosities, contained a Norwegian house built of beams, side by side with a mermaid's hand, a crocodile, a Roman lamp, a Persian pipe, Arabian jewels, Chinese paper, Egyptian linen, etc., etc. In 1756 and 1761, prizes were offered by the Society of Arts in England. France, in 1797, founded the first of her National Fairs, at which were 110 contributors. The second took place in 1801, with 229 Exhibitors.

This was specially an International Exhibition, and due to the efforts of the French Government; for the Ministers of the Interior issued a notice inviting the contributions of other nations, and stating that prizes would be given, particularly, however, to inventors of improvements in wool machinery. The Exhibition was postponed for some months. Special committees of experts were found in each department of France, who made the selection of those articles of manufactures and practical inventions deemed worthy of a place. This Exhibition was held in the Grand Court of the Louvre. The report of the jury is very interesting, indicating, as it does, the appreciation then held by practical men, of the value of these Exhibitions, as follows: "That not an artist or an inventor, who, once obtaining thus a public recognition of his ability, has not found his reputation and business largely increased." Special attention was paid to the *cost* of each article, and the best means of diminishing that cost, to the advantage to all concerned. The parties receiving the Gold Medal on this occasion dined with Napoleon, then First Consul. These Exhibitions were kept up for several years, as follows: The Third was held in 1802, with 540 exhibitors; the Fourth in 1806, with an increase to 1422; the Fifth in 1819, with 1663; the Sixth in 1823, with 1648; and others in 1827, with 1795; in 1834, with 2447; in 1839, with 3281; in 1844, 3960; and the Eleventh in 1849, with 4494 exhibitors.

In Great Britain, Exhibitions were held at London by the Society of Arts in 1846, '47, '48, '49; at Cork, in 1852; and in Dublin, in 1853. The results of 1819 and 1844 were so satisfactory, that in 1849, the English Government became much interested, and the first steps were taken for the International Exhibition of 1841. This, the first of the really great exhibitions, was visited by 6,039,000 paying visitors, there were 13,937 exhibitors, and the receipts were over $2,500,000, with a balance after paying expenses of over $1,000,000. As an evidence of the attention given, and the effect upon the minds of able and experienced judges, of the advance shown by our country at that Exhibition, the following extract is taken from the report of the French Commissioners; first making reference to the United States, France and Great Britain, as the three nations showing the most progress in this direction, it continues as follows: "Massachusetts, to the west of the Atlantic, occupying a territory much less fertile than the basins of the Mississippi, La Plata, or the Amazon—Massachusetts has grown by agriculture, but principally by mechanical and manufacturing industry. It has placed itself at the head of genius and art, in the midst of one hundred and twenty States of the New World. To its too limited territory has been added the wealth of two oceans; to the whale fisheries of the Polar Seas have been sent more fishermen than the entire population of the countries washed by their waters. Seeking in Asia the treasures of the Equator, the precious drugs, perfumes, etc., of the Torrid Zone, it cancels the obligation with blocks of pure ice taken from its own lakes. To gain from her flowing waters an astonishing power, falls, cataracts, and rapids are made use of to move machinery. It has not been sufficient that she should have Cambridge as an Alma Mater; but to that have been added Manchester, Glasgow, Leeds, and Halifax. For the half century now before us, she prepares against the colossus of British industry, a war of giants—it has already commenced. New England opens the second war of Independence, and the conquest shall be the Independence of Arts." The Committee in this report, devote some 300 pages to our progress up to that date, taking in State by State.

The great value of International Exhibitions of Industry is now too generally admitted to require any argument in its favor. As footed up the practical returns to the various nations that have already entered into the contest have been a hundred fold. This being admitted, so far as regards the people of the Old World, it is infinitely more important to the interest of our young and growing country. The tendencies of our age are in the direction of improvements in the great industries; and since every new improvement that is developed adds largely to our wealth, the mechanical improvements alone of the United States for the past century, such as it is proposed to exhibit in 1876, must realize enough in the actual addition to the income of the country from their introduction abroad, to fully compensate for the cost of the Exhibition. When in addition to this, we consider the permanent advantages to be derived from the proof given to our people of the value of home manufactures, thus largely reducing the amount of importations, the national importance of this movement appears very great.

That the history and results of World's Fairs and Industrial Expositions have shown steady and healthy growth, appears from the figures:

	Exhibitors.
1798, Paris,	110
1801, "	220
1802, "	540
1806, "	1,422
1819, "	1,662
1823, "	1,642
1827, "	1,695
1834, "	2,447
1839, "	3,281
1844, "	3.960
1849, "	5,494
1851, London,	13,937
1855, Paris,	28,954
1862, London,	21,679
1867, Paris,	42,237
1873, Vienna,	24,014
1876, Philadelphia, probably,	20,000*

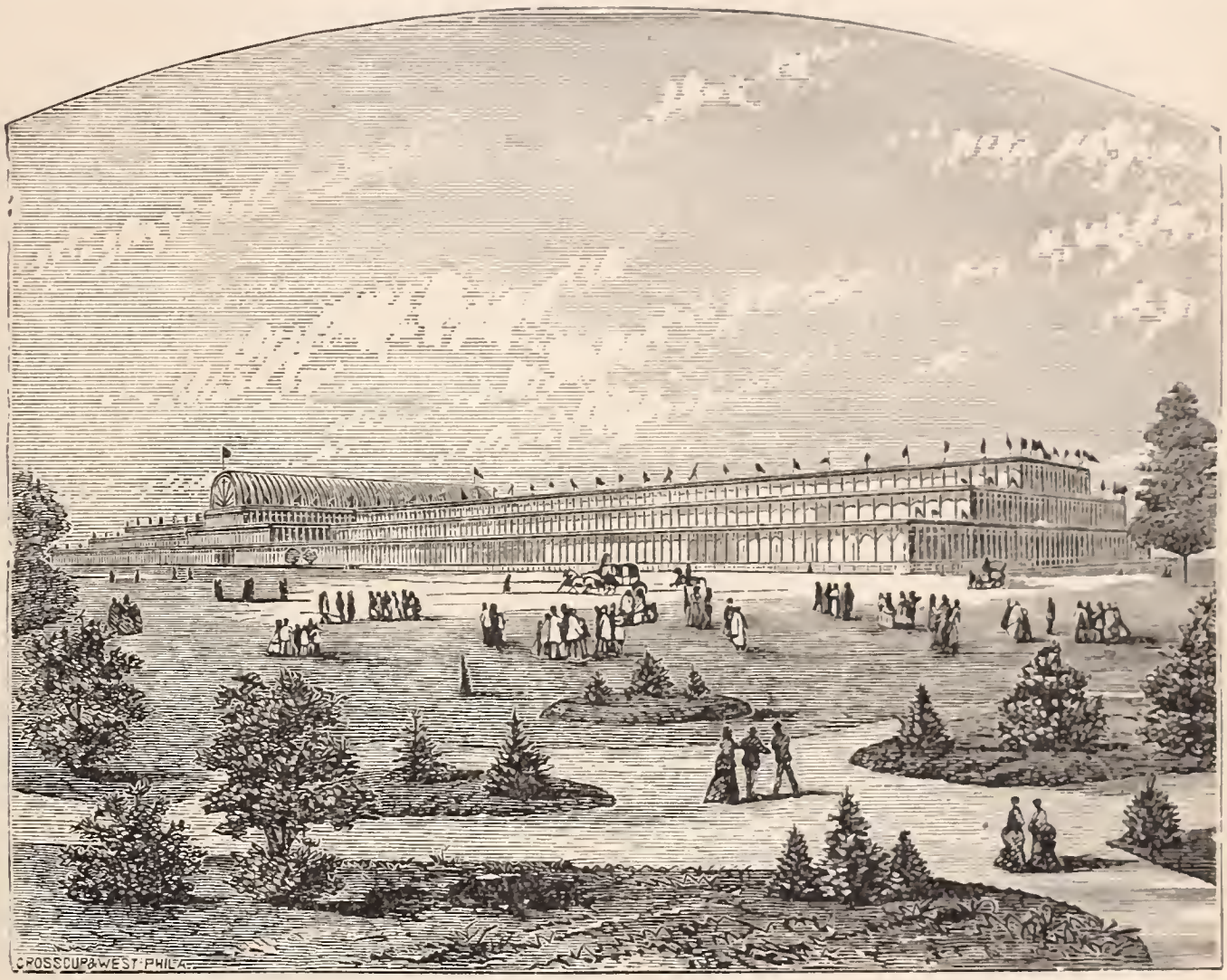
* The great distance for *transportation* should naturally cause a reduction in the two last.

THE LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1851.

To Prince Albert is certainly due the credit of originating and completing the first of all international exhibitions. His own words were that the intention was "to give a true test and a living picture of the point of development at which the whole of mankind had arrived in this great task, and a new starting point from which all nations will be able to direct their further exertions." How well his idea has been carried out, the history of the past twenty years stands in evidence. Designs for the building were advertised for in regular form, and there were not less than two hundred and thirty-three competitors; but, at the last moment, Joseph Paxton, gardener of the Duke of Devonshire, suggested the plan of the Crystal Palace, which resulted in the fairy-like structure of iron and glass erected in Hyde Park in 1851.

The entire amount of space covered by this building was twenty acres, of which it was estimated that one-half would be occupied by exhibitors, the balance being devoted to passage, etc. The total number of exhibitors was between 15,000 and 16,000, nearly one-half of whom represented Great Britain. As this was the first time that the industries of the United States were presented abroad, it has been thought advisable to give some facts relative to our success as exhibitors. Edward Riddle, Esq., of Boston, was Commissioner from the United States, having control of 599 different articles on exhibition. Our country ranked sixth in the number of exhibitors. Of this number five received the Grand Council Medal, and ninety-five the Prize Medal, this being a large proportion in comparison with other nations. The special result of this Exhibition to American industry was, the introduction of Colt's Fire Arms, India Rubber Manufactures, McCormick's Reapers, and American Pianos into

Europe, for the first time. It has been estimated that the sales of these articles since that date have been to the extent of several millions of dollars in value. The total number of visitors during the opening of the Exhibition was 6,039,195; and the largest number on any one day was 109,915. The total number of awards issued by the Commission was 5,248, in the shape of Medals and Honorable Awards. The result of this Exhibition was to crowd London with people from all parts of the world, and to leave a large amount of money in Great Britain. The general result was to add to the exchanges of goods all over the world, and to largely increase the commercial relations between nations. It must not be forgotten that it was during this Exhibition the yacht *America* made her famous voyage, and won the International Prize from all competitors.



THE LONDON EXHIBITION, 1851.

In preparing for the Exhibition of 1851, every advantage was taken of the mercantile and commercial enterprise of the country, the leading merchants in each city and town forming local committees, which proved of great service. Although not generally known, it is due to a citizen of Philadelphia that the next International Exhibition succeeding this took place in the United States. Mr. John Jay Smith, for many years the Librarian of the Philadelphia Library Company, and a gentleman of literary attainments, was impressed with the idea that the Exhibition of 1851, above referred to, could be removed to the United States. With that object in view, he secured letters from the Government and the warm approval of President Taylor, and directions from the State Department for all diplomatic representatives to further his views. Merchants of New York and Philadelphia, including Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co., and Myers

& Claghorn, furnished all the financial credit; and, although Mr. Smith naturally favored Philadelphia for the designated place for the Exhibition, New York was ultimately decided upon. On his arrival in England, the project of Mr. Smith was presented in Parliament by Mr. Cobden, and supported by him in a speech at some length. Abbott Lawrence, United States Minister, and Messrs. Baring Brothers took a warm interest in the idea, and Prince Albert himself became deeply interested. Scott Russell, so well known at this day, was then one of the committee conferring with Mr. Smith. The various Continental Governments acceded willingly to the proposed plan, and the projector returned to this country successful. On his arrival here, the United States Government granted to Mr. Smith the use of Governor's Island, near the city of New York; and all arrangements were made to have an International Exhibition suitable to our national position, when the serious illness of the projector threw the business into other hands, the result being the formation of a Stock Company and the erection of a building in Reservoir Square, at that time distant from the built-up portion of the city. This is known as the

NEW YORK INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, 1853.

The organization of this Exhibition was in the hands of inexperienced men, and the result was very unsatisfactory. In the first place, it was not commenced in season; the agents sent abroad were not allowed the time necessary in which to secure the co-operation of other nations; the plans were not perfected; and the administrative and executive forces were not large enough to give the work proper superintendence. The formation of local committees was delayed, and thus it did not become a truly National undertaking. At the opening of the Exhibition there was a very large attendance, the President and Cabinet being present. The exhibition of articles from abroad was limited, the following being a complete list:

Great Britain	752	articles.
Germany	639	"
France	356	"
Austria	328	"
Holland	144	"
Italy	219	"
Switzerland	106	"
Other nations	58	"
Total	2,602	

As is well known, this building was destroyed by fire sometime afterwards, For its purpose it was well designed, and admirably adapted for a complete view of the whole interior at one glance. While the results of this Exhibition were unsatisfactory so far as financial success was concerned, yet much good was gained in the introduction of many American inventions abroad for the first time, and their subsequent large sale.

The juries were selected with great care, and contained many men who had distinguished themselves by their attainment in the several branches in which they were called upon to exercise their discrimination, and some whose reputation for general culture was deservedly bright. Profs. Gillmore, Dana and Porter, of Yale College; Prof. Agassiz, of Harvard; Profs. Booth and Rogers of Philadelphia; Henry and Bache, of Washington;, Draper, Renwick and Foresti, of New York; also, Messrs. Conger, Sherman, and John Sartain, of Philadelphia; William H. Appleton, Charles B. Norton, and Robert Hoe, of New York,—such were some of the men to whom was intrusted the delicate and difficult task of deciding upon the merits of the various articles exhibited.

The interest felt in Europe, as to the results of this Exhibition, so far as regarded our own representation, was very great. England sent out the following well-known scientific men as a special committee: Lord Ellesmere, Sir Charles Lyell, George Wallis, Joseph Whitworth, John Wilson, and C. Wentworth Dilke. These gentlemen made voluminous reports, which were published as Parliamentary papers in 1854.

New York Exhibition, 1853.

The following is an extract from the General Report; "There can be little doubt, that in nearly all essential points, the Exhibition will prove, to the intelligent and industrious artisans and enterprising manufacturers of America, much more of an instructor in what has to be done, than an exposition of what has been done by them; for the latter can be alone fairly judged of in the manufactories."

It remains for us, in 1876, to prove by our personal efforts, not only that a satisfactory result has been arrived at, since 1853, but that it shall be made

clear and distinct at the Centennial Exhibition in 1876, so that all foreigners may appreciate.

Mr. Wallis, of this committee, visited our leading manufactories, and reports as follows: "Certainly the one thing which, more than any other, strikes the visitor to the seats of industrial skill in the United States, is the the ingenuity, the indomitable energy and perseverance displayed, in overcoming the early difficulties which must have stood in the way of any thing like successful progress at the outset."

It is to be hoped, that Mr. Wallis may have an opportunity of making another report on the progress of our industries since 1853.

DUBLIN EXHIBITION, 1853.

This Exhibition was specially undertaken in the interest of the producers and manufacturers of Ireland; and it proved very successful. Mr. Dargan, a prominent citizen of Dublin, contributed largely to its success.

The Exhibition was opened with an attendance of 12,000 visitors; and during its progress, it was visited by the Queen and Prince Albert. Its specialty was the magnificent collection of Paintings and Statuary, loaned by prominent noblemen and citizens.

The total number of visitors was 956,295; and the result was most satisfactory to the citizens of Dublin, as it gave a great impetus to the retail trade of that city.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1855.

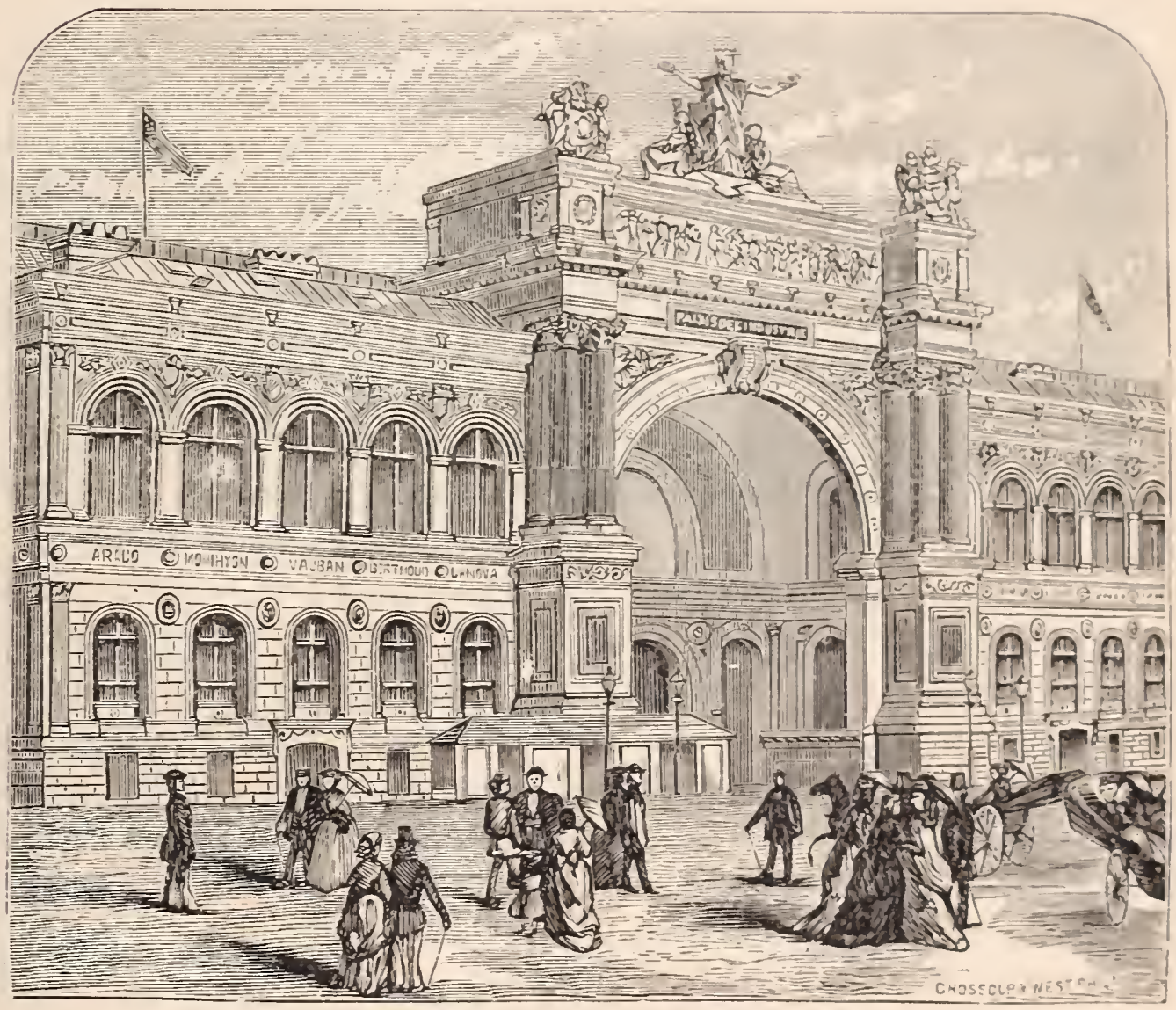
The main building for this International Exhibition was made permanent, and is well known to all visitors to Paris as the Palace of Industry. In addition, there were also used a long, narrow building on the bank of the Seine, specially adapted for Machinery, and still another separate building, for the collection of Fine Arts. There was, in addition, the collection of Crown Jewels on exhibition in the Rotunda, another edifice now used for Panoramic Views.

This work was originally undertaken as a commercial speculation; but was eventually taken in charge by the Government, and Prince Napoleon appointed President of the Board of Imperial Commissioners. The total space covered was about 152,000 square metres, or 1,770,000 square ft.

EXHIBITORS.

The following countries were represented at the Paris Exhibition of 1855:

Countries.	*No. of Exhibitors.*
France and colonies	10,914
Great Britain and colonies	3,269
Prussia	1,319
Austria	1,298
Belgium	687
Spain	569
Portugal	443
Sweden	418
Switzerland	408
United States	131
All other countries	2,223
Total	21,679



PARIS EXHIBITION, 1855.

This Exhibition was opened by the Emperor in person, on the 15th of May; but there was lack of completeness in the arrangements, and the delay was so great as to largely affect the receipts. The total number of visitors was 5,162,330, and the most on any day was 123,017.

Paris was crowded during the period of the Exhibition, an addition of 160,000 being made to the population from foreigners alone; the various departments of France sending, in addition, some 350,000 visitors. The

United States was well represented; Messrs. Maunsell B. Field and W. J. Valentine being Commissioners-General, assisted in the Fine Arts Department by Marshall Woods, Esq. Of the 131 exhibitors from the United States, the proportion of rewards was greater than any other country; as we received two Grand Medals of Honor, awarded to McCormick for his Reaper, and to Goodyear for his improvements in the treatment of India Rubber; and in addition, there were granted 3 Medals of Honor, 17 First-class Medals, 28 Second-class Medals, and 30 Honorable Mentions, accompanied by a Diploma. Of the Grand Medals of Honor, Great Britain received but one, although represented by 1,549 exhibitors. The Government of Great Britain expended nearly $200,000 in its own Department at this Exhibition.

It remained open 200 days, and the total receipts were about $650,000.

FLORENCE EXHIBITION, 1861.

The First Italian Exhibition of Art and Industry was opened at Florence in September, 1861. It proved to be a great success, especially in bringing forward the more prominent branches of Italian industry. Silk, as is well known, is the leading article, both of production and manufacture, and it was fully represented. The silk growers of upper Italy bear away the palm from all their rivals in the quality of raw silk, both white and yellow. Gold and silver brocaded silks, for church vestments, indicated a far advanced state in this branch of industry. Linens, damasks for table use, and ribbons were well represented. In coral ornaments of all styles, Naples was pre-eminent. The impression made on the visitors was that Italy, from her own arts and manufactures, is capable of supplying, more or less perfectly, the requirements of an enlightened people. The question of silk culture has already been most satisfactorily tested in the United States, and could we secure the surplus skilled labor of Italy and introduce it into such sections of our own country as are peculiarly fitted by climate and soil for such a purpose, what a positive advantage it would be. The thorough introduction of silk of native growth and manufacture would lower our imports immensely.

SECOND INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1862.

In 1862 the Second International Exhibition was held in London. Owing to the domestic difficulties raging in the United States, comparatively little interest was felt here, although we were to a certain extent represented.

The opening day of the Exhibition for 1862 was attended by 30,000

people. It was a matter of great regret that Prince Albert, who had recently deceased, could not have been present to have witnessed the great success of an enterprise in the origination of which he was so deeply interested. The Exhibition was opened by the Duke of Cambridge, and the musical services were performed by 2,000 voices and a band of 400 instruments—the poet Tennyson preparing an ode for the occasion. Great pains were taken to test every portion of the building by the moving of large bodies of troops, and then starting them on a quick step over the various galleries and platforms. During the Exhibition the electric light was used to great advantage. Among the prominent visitors were the Prince Napoleon, the Japanese Commissioners, and the Viceroy of Egypt. All the arrangements and details for the Exhibition

London Exhibition, 1862.

proved very satisfactory, and every possible attention was given to the comfort of visitors. A Post-office was established, through which passed, the first three months, 211,500 letters. Also a Money-order office and a Bank, where all the wages could be paid. The Police Department was composed of 500 men, who were specially detailed for the service. They had in charge the office for lost property, where everything found was left. The total number of assistants in the Exhibition was estimated at 2,000. A Reading Room was established for the use of visitors, supplied with every facility for telegraphing and writing, and furnished with directories, maps, railway time-tables, address-book, etc. As canes and umbrellas were not allowed in the building, a special room was put aside for that purpose. A Restaurant was authorized, where a good cold lunch could be had for 20 cents, and a dinner from 50 cents to $1.25. By actual test it was found that 50,000 people could be dispersed in an hour. One great difficulty, which should be avoided hereafter, was the want of shelter, outside the building, from rain. This defect will doubtless be remedied at the Centennial Exhibition of 1876 by a covered way or platform. Musical exhibitions

were given every week, and a constant series of attractive novelties. The total number of visitors was 6,225,000. In its organization the most careful steps were taken to insure general co-operation in Great Britain; 297 district committees and 450 local committees were appointed, also special travelling commissioners to perfect organizations in all sections of the kingdom. In the construction of the building there were used 700,000 bricks, 12,000 tons of iron, and 24 tons of glass, this latter covering twelve and three-quarters acres. The Main Building for this Exhibition covered about 17 acres, but with the addition of the annexes east and west of the Horticultural Gardens, the whole area covered upwards of 24 acres. The structure was for the most part of a strong and permanent character, although it has since been destroyed. The total number of exhibitors at the International Exhibition of 1862 was 28,653, divided as follows:

Great Britain	5,415
France	3,204
British Colonies	3,072
Italy	2,099
Spain	1,643
Austria	1,413
Portugal	1,370
French Colonies	826
Belgium	799
Russia	724
Sweden	511
Holland	348
Greece	296
Denmark	285
Brazil	230
Norway	216
Hanse Towns	187
United States	132
South American Republics	110
Rome	76
Mecklenburg	55
China and Japan	38
Africa	17
Switzerland,	10

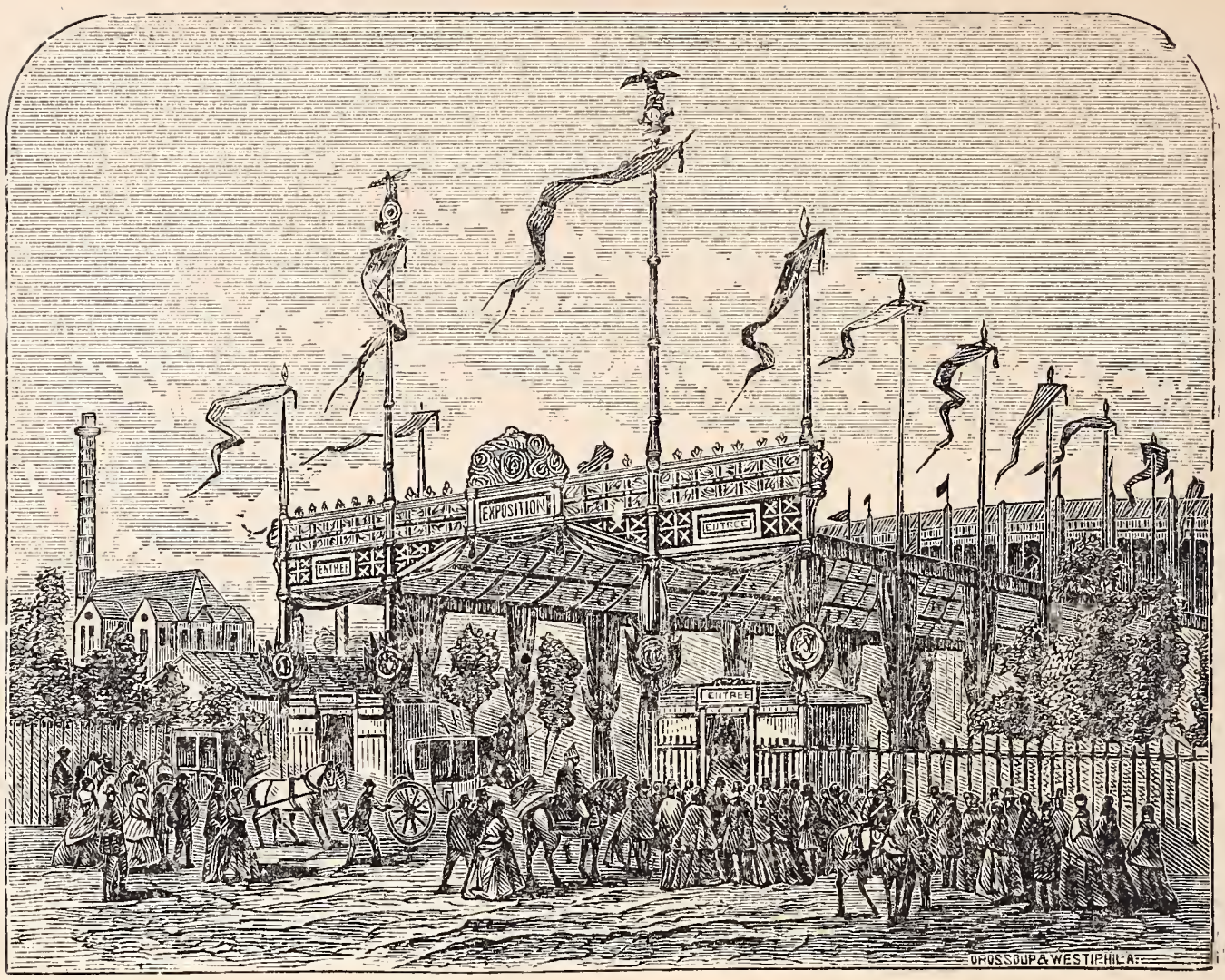
The Exhibition was opened May 1st and closed November 15th, being open for visitors 171 days, during which time it was visited by 6,225,000 persons, and the gross receipts were $2,298,155.

Although the United States was represented by only 132 articles, yet it received the largest number of awards in proportion, of any nation represented, viz: 56 Medals, and 29 Diplomas. When it is borne in mind that this was in 1862, when our country was involved in civil war, and that the American section of the Exhibition was entirely controlled by private funds, the result is certainly most creditable; the special objects of interest, from the United States at the Exhibition of 1862 were McCormick's Reapers, Sickles' Steam Steering Apparatus, Ericsson's Caloric Engine, Sewing Machines, Pianos, Maizena or Corn Starch, Flour, Street Railway Cars, Steam Fire Engines, etc., etc., Axes, Ploughs, Model Houses, Shirtings and Sheetings.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1867.

THE attractions of this great Exhibition led to its being visited by more of our countrymen than any former Exhibition. The city of Paris itself has always been styled "the Mecca of Americans," and many took this opportunity to visit and enjoy its pleasures. The Exhibition building was located in the Champ de Mars, a large square in the immediate vicinity of the Military School. Early in 1866 steps were taken by the commission in charge of the Exhibition to beautify and improve this place, and at its opening the barren waste was made to blossom as the rose: trees, shrubs and flowers were planted in appropriate positions, and diversified with lakes, fountains and cascades. The Exhibition building was of an elliptic form, occupying about one-half of the ground, the several nations being arranged geographically. The total space was equal to 687,835 square metres, and occupied by the following countries relatively:

COUNTRY.	In the PALACE.	IN THE PARK.		Upon the QUAY.	TOTAL AREA.
		Covered.	Uncovered.		
France,	67,025	27,891	58,319	41,311	157,546
Holland,	2,208	909	3,803	. .	6,920
Belgium,	7,336	2,416	6,756	. .	16,508
North Germany,	12,791	896	8,200	. .	21,887
Hansa,	1,032	20	104	. .	1,156
Baden,	823	. .	. .	. .	823
Würtemberg,	1,312	428	588	. .	2,328
Bavaria,	1,178	565	571	. .	2,314
Austria,	8,569	1,686	7,241	. .	17,496
Switzerland,	2,948	1,412	2,136	. .	6,496
Spain,	2,015	578	800	. .	3,393
Portugal,	696	157	1,163	. .	2,016
Greece,	696	. .	. .	. .	696
Denmark,	1,049	18	400	. .	1,467
Sweden and Norway,	2,010	469	2,167	. .	4,646
Russia,	3,145	1,439	1,707	. .	6,291
Italy,	4,030	438	2,522	. .	6,990
Papal States,	419	64	346	. .	829
Roumanian Principalties,	901	58	1,632	. .	2,591
Turkey,	1,347	352	2,432	. .	4,131
Egypt,	555	1,634	4,266	. .	6,455
Persia,	105	. .	. .	. .	105
China,	362	725	1,366	. .	2,453
Japan,	591	107	1,051	. .	1,749
Siam,	137	87	183	. .	407
Tunis,	439	651	1,857	. .	2,947
Morocco,	726	198	674	. .	1,598
United States of America,	3,870	1,642	3,472	. .	8,984
American republics,	704	. .	. .	. .	704
Brazil,	470	. .	. .	. .	470
Hawaii,	63	. .	. .	. .	63
Great Britain,	23,586	7,273	4,752	1,608	37,219
Partial totals,	. .	52,113	118,508	. .	. .
General totals,	153,138	170,621		5,919	329,678



Paris Exhibition, 1867.

This edifice being constructed entirely of iron and glass, presented very little that was attractive, and the continual curves presented by its shape fatigued the eye without the beauty of the long vistas which formed the attraction of the London Crystal Palace, yet the arrangement selected had its special advantages for the visitor, in giving him the opportunity to study consecutively the similar products of different countries. In the park surrounding the building of the Paris Exhibition there might be found edifices erected by the various governments; specially attractive among these were the Turkish Mosque, the Egyptian Temple, Chinese Theatre, Russian Stable, Holland Farm-House, Swedish Cottage, and numerous others erected by England, Spain, Portugal, and the United States.

The restaurants attached to the Paris Exhibition were a never failing source of amusement: from the tea and caviare of Russia to the buckwheat cakes and sherry-cobblers of the United States, the visitor could take his intermediate refreshment in Austria, Holland, Turkey, Germany, France, or England, having the opportunity of not only testing the foods and drinks of these several countries, but also their various methods of cookery. The regular admission to this Exhibition was fixed at 1 franc or 20 cents gold, but on special occasions a higher price was charged, and on Sundays the admission was reduced to 10 cts.; the largest number on any one day, as officially reported, was 128,000; and the total number of visitors, during the entire Exhibition, was estimated at nearly ten millions.

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6 Centennial Nat'l Bank.
7 Public Comfort Cloak Room.
8 Sweden School House.
9 Penn'a Educational Building.
10 Singer Sewing Machine.
11 Sudreau Restaurant.
12 Hunter's Camp.
13 Milk Dairy Association.
A 13 Extension.
14 Bible Society.
15 Public Comfort Station.
16 Philad'a City Building.
17 Soda Water.
18 Moorish Villa.
19 German Government.
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23 Philadelphia Times.
24 Klautsch Glass Factory.
25 Cigar Stand.
26 American Fusee Co.
27 Centennial Photog. Association.
28 Penn'a R. R. Ticket Office.
29 Centennial Medical Department.
30 Judges' Hall.
31 Public Comfort, Teleg. & U. S. C.
32 Japanese Building A & B.
33 Kinder Garten School House.
34 Soda Water Fountain.
35 Public Comfort.
36 Cigar Stand.
37 Stand Pipe.
38 French Government.
39 Stained Glass Building (tressel).
40 Vienna Bakery.
41 Bankers' Building.
42 Empire Transportation Building.
43 Centennial Fire Patrol.
44 Portugal Building.
45 Pavilion of French juries of Art.
46 Burial Casket Building.
47 Public Comfort Cloak Room.
48 Police Station.
49 Police Station.
A 49 Music Stand.
49 French Cuamic Pavilion.

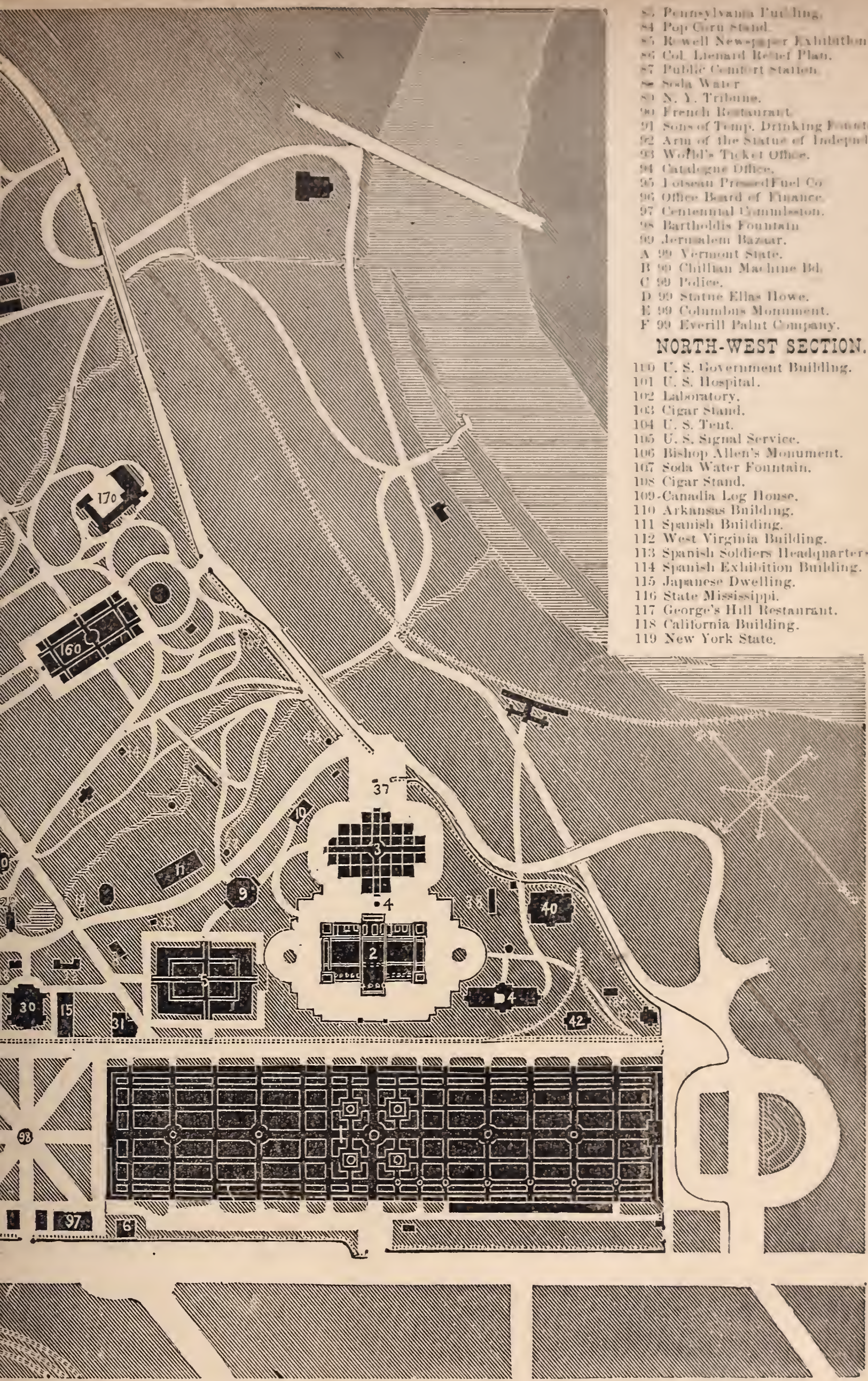
SOUTH-WEST SECTION.

50 Machinery Building.
51 Shoe & Leather Building.
52 British Boiler House.
53 Boiler House.
54 Corliss Boiler House.
55 Weimer's Patent Furnace.
56 Annex No. 1.
57 Annex No. 2.
58 Annex No. 3.
59 State Nevada.
60 Gas Machine.
61 Yale Lock Co.
62 Brick Making Machinery.
63 Ware House.
64 Mervine & Morris Artesian Well.
65 Rock Drilling Machine.
66 Jesse Starr & Son, Iron Works.
67 Gun Powder Pile Driver.
68 Automatic Railway.
69 Tiffany Gas.
70 Pennsylvania Railroad.
71 Engine House.
72 Ross Saw Mill.
73 Gillender & Son.
74 Saw Mills.
75 Boiler House.
76 Campbell Printing Press.
77 Fuller, Warren & Co.
78 Liberty Stove Works.
79 Boston Herald & Advertiser.
80 C. T. A. Fountain.
81 Frank Leslie Pavilion.
82 Turkish Coffee.

120 English Houses.
121 English House.
122 English Headquarters.
123 Public Comfort Station.
124 Tuuisian Coffee and Tents.
125 Centennial Fire Patrol.
126 Ohio Building.
127 Indiana.
128 Illinois.
129 Wisconsin.
130 Michigan.
131 New Hampshire.
132 Connecticut.
133 Massachusetts.
134 Delaware.
135 Maryland.
136 Tennessee.
137 Iowa.
138 Missouri.
139 U. S. Block House.
140 Fire Patrol.
141 Rhode Island.

NORTH-EAST SECTION.

150 Agricultural Building.
151 Annex Wagon Building.
152 Pomological Building.
153 Bre
154 Mod
155 Tea
156 Ame
157 Stat
158 Rest
159 Stat
160 Hort
161 Wom



83 Pennsylvania Building.
84 Pop Corn Stand.
85 Rowell Newspaper Exhibition
86 Col. Lienard Relief Plan.
87 Public Comfort Station.
88 Soda Water
89 N. Y. Tribune.
90 French Restaurant.
91 Sons of Temp. Drinking Fountain
92 Arm of the Statue of Independence.
93 World's Ticket Office.
94 Catalogue Office.
95 Lotseau Pressed Fuel Co
96 Office Board of Finance.
97 Centennial Commission.
98 Bartholdis Fountain
99 Jerusalem Bazaar.
A 99 Vermont State.
B 99 Chilian Machine Bd.
C 99 Police.
D 99 Statue Elias Howe.
E 99 Columbus Monument.
F 99 Everill Paint Company.

NORTH-WEST SECTION.

100 U. S. Government Building.
101 U. S. Hospital.
102 Laboratory.
103 Cigar Stand.
104 U. S. Tent.
105 U. S. Signal Service.
106 Bishop Allen's Monument.
107 Soda Water Fountain.
108 Cigar Stand.
109-Canadia Log House.
110 Arkansas Building.
111 Spanish Building.
112 West Virginia Building.
113 Spanish Soldiers Headquarters.
114 Spanish Exhibition Building.
115 Japanese Dwelling.
116 State Mississippi.
117 George's Hill Restaurant.
118 California Building.
119 New York State.

tory.

162 Glidden Guano Building.
163 New England Log House.
164 Pop Corn.
165 Cigar Stand.
166 Cigar Stand.
167 Soda Water.
168 Bee Hive.
169 Women School House.
170 Lauber's German Restaurant.

171 Virginia Building.
172 Boiler House.
173 Wind Mill.
174 do.
175 do.
176 do.
177 do.
178 do.
179 do.

180 Wind Mill.
181 do.
182 do.
183 do.
184 Police Barracks.
185 Hay Packing.
186 Practical Farmers' office.
187 Public Comfort Station.
188 Centennial Guards.
189 Public Comfort Cloak Room.

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